

SOVIETS MOBILISE  
WORKMEN AGAINST  
A COUNTER-REVOLT

Conspiracy To Overthrow  
Present Government Cau-  
ses Extreme Action

FOREIGNERS HELP?

Capital From Outside Cou-  
try Supporting Reaction,  
Is Charge Made

FIRM STEPS TAKEN

Martial Law Declared In  
Moscow, Wholesale  
Arrests Begun

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, June 2.—Press Bureau: A Russian wireless message states that the Executive of the Soviets decided on May 28 compulsorily to call to arms the workmen and poorer peasants in the Petrograd, Moscow, Kuban and Don regions. They also declared martial law in Moscow and ordered the wholesale arrests of counter-revolutionaries and vigorous measures against the press.

The message says that a great counter-revolutionary plot, supported by foreign capital, has been discovered in Moscow and Petrograd with ramifications throughout Russia. This plot was responsible for the mutiny of the Tchecoslovak Corps which captured the railway junctions and lines. Large owners in other regions are mobilising the richer peasants to resist the countermeasures of flour and their agents in the cities are inciting the starving masses against the Soviets. The depots of flour in the Kuban and Don regions are menaced by a counter-revolutionary bank which hopes to provoke foreign intervention.

The Executive of the Soviet is confident that the calling up of the starving people in the industrial and corn-growing provinces will frustrate this plot.

(American Wireless To Reuters)  
Washington, June 3, via Cavite and Koukaza.—A state of siege has been proclaimed in Moscow owing to a counter-revolutionary plot.

FINE PROGRAM ASSURED  
FOR WOMAN'S CLUB FETE

Playlet, Dances And Tableaux  
By School Girls Features In  
Red Cross Benefit

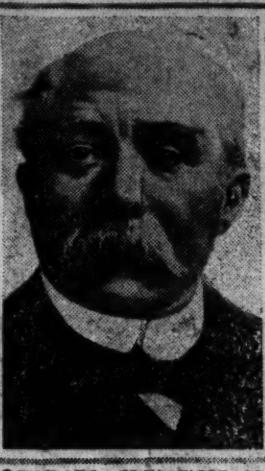
Plans are rapidly maturing for the garden fete to be given by the American Woman's Club in aid of the American Red Cross next Saturday. A Chinese playlet entitled the "Growth of the Flowers in Spring," staged by girl students from St. Mary's School, Jessfield, will be one of the features of the afternoon and these same young people will also present a series of tableaux symbolising the four seasons. Sixteen girl students of the American School will give a set of three folk dances similar to those which won such admiration at the May fete. Other entertainment features are being arranged as well and an interesting afternoon is assured.

The fete is to be held at 405 Avenue Joffre and admission, the only charge involved, is \$1. Tickets may be obtained from Club members or from Mrs. C. H. Webb, secretary, at the Astor House.

The chairman of the different committees for the entertainment are: Admission—Mrs. McCoy; Coffee—Mrs. J. C. Clarke; Tea—Mrs. Vloukadi; Punch—Mrs. Blechenden; Dancing—Mrs. Petrocchi; Decoration—Mrs. C. H. Webb; Children's Entertainment—Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Loehr; Children's Waitresses—Mrs. H. L. Heen; Ushers—Miss Russell and Mrs. Lyon; Refreshments—Mrs. MacBeth and Armstrong—Mrs. E. O. Baker.

The executive board of the club are expected to be at the fete at 3 o'clock to receive the guests. All members selling tickets for the entertainment will meet at the Carlton Thursday, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

French Premier's  
Motor Car Shelled



GEORGES CLEMENCEAU

Premier Clemenceau of France, while making a visit to the front recently, ventured so near the first line that his automobile was vigorously shelled by the Germans. All the windows were broken, but the Premier escaped unharmed.

NEARLY £100,000 BANKED  
IN CHINESE TANK DRIVE

Subscriptions To British War  
Loans Mount To Over £99,000  
During Yesterday

The Chinese Tank Week campaigners lacked only £650 of £100,000 in the British War Bond and War Savings Certificates subscriptions when the banks closed yesterday. Following are the detailed figures:

Chartered Bank of India, Aus-  
tralia and China ..... £5,250  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank-  
ing Corporation ..... 79,950  
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. 14,150

£98,350

As per previous lists ..... £88,450  
Mr. Lian Man-kee ..... 100  
Mr. Wong Shan-kee ..... 100  
Mr. Mar Sul-kee ..... 100  
Messrs. Chang Dah Yuen &  
Co. ..... 1,000  
Mr. Fu Siao-en ..... 1,000  
Mr. Zee Yoo-szu ..... 250  
Mr. Zee Dih-size ..... 250  
Mr. Dong Ngo-lin ..... 100  
Mr. Va Nak-sun ..... 200  
Mr. Jeu Tsao-sun ..... 50  
Mr. Hu Chong ..... 50  
Mr. Yih Ping-kee ..... 200  
Mr. Ying Kee ..... 200  
Mr. Lee Pah-kee ..... 250  
Mr. Wong Lih-foo ..... 200  
Mr. Ying Chi ..... 100  
Mr. Chin Chiang-heng ..... 150  
Mr. Chow Tze-ning ..... 150  
Mr. Chou Dong-kee ..... 400  
Mr. Lu Van-ching ..... 500  
The Ningpo Guild ..... 500  
Mr. Yue Kong ..... 250  
Messrs. Shun Shing and Co. ..... 100  
Mr. Li Hang-hoo ..... 100  
Mr. Nyan Kee ..... 100

Mr. Ta Foong Piece Goods  
Hong ..... 1,000  
Mr. Koo Tsze-boo ..... 200  
Mr. Loo Ling-kee ..... 100  
Mr. Tsze Kee ..... 100  
Mr. Ching Lien ..... 50  
Mr. Ching Nien ..... 500  
Mr. Hhong Nsie-ziang ..... 50  
Mr. Cuen Chang ..... 100  
Mr. Ko Zai-ziang ..... 50  
Mr. Yuen Yue ..... 50  
Mr. Ze Chin ..... 100  
Mr. Chang Yeh-ying ..... 50  
Mr. Soong Kee-sung ..... 300  
Messrs. Tung Yue and Co. ..... 500  
Mr. Hung Kong ..... 500  
Messrs. Yuen Chong Tsung  
and Co. ..... 250  
Mr. Hang Kee ..... 200  
Mr. Wong Tsu-day ..... 100  
Messrs. Nue Chong and Co. ..... 100  
Messrs. Zung Shing and Co. ..... 100  
Mr. Yu Ching-dong ..... 50  
Mr. Chin Tsz-fong ..... 50  
Messrs. Yee Dah and Co. ..... 50  
Mr. Yang Yih-isen ..... 50  
Mr. Chang Ping-chun ..... 50

£98,350

Decisive Naval Battle Due,  
Says American Admiral;  
German Ships Coming Out

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, June 2, via Cavite and Koukaza.—Rear-Admiral Albert Gleaves said that the United States has a large number of first class battleships preparing alongside the British ships for an engagement on the high seas with the German Fleet. News reached the British Navy a few days ago that the German battleships are about to come out for an engagement. The British gave the American battleships the post of honor.

Despatches yesterday from Copenhagen said that the German fleet is gathering at Heligoland.

Strong Peace Movement  
Is Under Way In Peking

Military Leaders, Seeing Ruin In Sight For Country,  
Show Willingness To Compromise

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, June 4.—Both the Northern and the Southern leaders, realising at last that surrendering the most valuable unpledged assets of the country in order to raise the funds necessary to finance further fighting can only end in the ruin of China, are making bold moves towards peace, which need public support and the elimination of personal ambitions and jealousies to crystallise into a complete understanding among the military leaders, in whose hands largely rests the fate of the country.

Chinese circles declare that the majority of the generals and civil authorities have already signified their readiness to cease fighting and to work locally under a coalition government.

So far as can be learned, the two Southern leaders, Inspector General Lu Yung-ting and General Tang Chia-yao, while determined to safeguard the interests of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan and Szechuan, are now ready to join whole-heartedly in a peace allowing the provinces a fair measure of self-government and giving Parliament the right to exercise its authority as intended by the revolutionaries in 1911.

Armistice In Hunan

A ten-day armistice has been declared on the Hunan front because of the prevalence of an epidemic of fever among the troops, according to Chinese reports. President Feng and several Tuchungs are again contemplating peace, while General Hsu Shu-cheng and Inspector-General Lung Chih-kwang are urging the Premier to resume hostilities.

General Chang Ching-yao, the lone commander of Northern troops left on the Hunan front, also advocated peace in a message to the Central Government Monday. He stated that the conditions of the people in Hunan after the civil strife and flood disasters are most pitiful and he desires nothing but peace for the unfortunate populace.

General Wang Chuan-yuan of Hupeh has refused to accept the post of commander-in-chief of the Northern forces offered him after the sudden retirement of General Tsao Kun.

Baron Sakatani, the Japanese cur-

rency expert, is returning to Japan

shortly, being unsatisfied with the stipulations in his agreement with the Central Government. The agreement has not yet been signed.

Report Of Feng's Loan  
From Manchus Denied

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 2.—Two somewhat curious stories have been put in circulation during the past two or three days by the vernacular press here, one of which appears to be entirely without foundation and the other unfortunately to be, though perhaps exaggerated, founded on very regrettable facts.

The first has reference to President Feng Kuo-chang and his candidature for the Presidency. Briefly the story is to the effect that he has borrowed from the Imperial Family the sum of \$300,000 for the purpose of meeting his election campaign expenses. The respected Guard, in the Imperial Family, the channel through whom all communications with the Republican Government are made, Mr. Hsi Shu, is said to have been the President's agent in this singular deal. Your correspondent's personal inquiries lead to the conclusion that there is absolutely no foundation whatever for the rumor, which did not bear on its surface any signs of probability. In fact, certain recent circumstances were distinctly against any element of probability. In the first place, and perhaps finally as well, the Imperial Family has no money to lend. It is at present so hard-pressed for ready cash, on account of the failure of the Government to pay the stipulated allowance, that certain of the family treasures are being sold in order to make it possible to meet everyday expenses. It is hardly likely that, being under the necessity of thus selling the family property, the Imperial Family has any money to lend. In some of the reports it is suggested that the President has adopted a somewhat reprehensible method of borrowing this money, and that is to deduct it

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Shipyard Workers  
Put Big Bets On Speed

Keen Rivalry Shown As To  
Which Can Turn Out  
Ships Faster

(American Wireless To Reuters)

San Francisco, June 2, via Cavite and Koukaza.—An 8,800-ton freight steamer has been launched, being the first from a new yard of the Pacific Coast which is building eighteen other vessels of the same size.

The Gold \$10,000 challenge for a speed contest in shipping construction by a large Pacific yard has been accepted by a rival yard. The workers raised the money for the wager. The challengers previously wagered \$20,000 that they would build more destroyers this year than the largest yard on the Atlantic Coast. The officials of the Company wanted to take part of the wager but the men refused, saying: "This is our wager on our work."

Washington, June 2, via Cavite and Koukaza.—Navy officials compared the launching of a United States destroyer on Saturday in a Pacific Coast Yard seventeen days after the keel was laid with the time previously required.

The first sixteen destroyers authorised twenty years ago took an average of two years to build, though less than half the size of the new type. The navy officials expect to commission the new destroyer within a month from the time the keel was laid.

38 Americans Win  
Citation For Bravery

Pershing Reports All Is Quiet  
In Sectors Held By  
His Men

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 2, via Cavite and Koukaza.—One American and one German plane crashed in the Toul sector when four American machines fought six German ones.

Thirty-eight Americans have been cited for gallantry by the Divisional Commanders.

General Pershing reports the American sectors are quiet.

Twenty-four of the crew are missing from the steamer President Lincoln, which was torpedoed last week when returning to America.

A British destroyer has brought down a Zeppelin off the coast of Jutland.

The Germans, lacking cotton, are using wood-pulp for high explosives.

The Weather

Overcast and misty. The maximum temperature yesterday was 83.1 and the minimum 63.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 80.2 and 67.8.

Major Rice In Command Of  
First American Air Squadron



International News Service despatches recently carried an interesting account of the exploits of Major Cushman K. Rice, now in command of the first American squadron, with the exception of the Lafayette Escadrille, to get into action "Over There." Major Rice fought in South American revolutions, in the Spanish-American war, was chief of scouts in the Philippines, in the Boxer rebellion in China and also was an amateur automobile race driver. Knowing his utter disregard of danger, his American friends are eagerly awaiting news of additional and successful exploits by the Major.

Polish Legion Raised  
In America Will Join  
Allied Armies Today

15,000 Recruited In U. S. And  
2,000 In South America  
Included In Force

Oversubscription Is Now More  
Than 66 Percent; 85,000  
Nurses Called

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 2, via Cavite and Koukaza.—The American Red Cross announces that additional receipts of about Gold \$20,000,000 have come in since the report a week ago when the campaign for Gold \$100,000,000 ended. The total is now Gold \$166,439,291.

Mr. Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council of the Red Cross, said: "The reports still coming warrant the prediction that the subscriptions will total fully \$170,000,000. There are more than 47,000,000 contributors, which compares with about 5,000,000 contributors last year."

A Red Cross campaign, which will last for ten days, for 25,000 additional nurses starts today, following appeals made by the Surgeon-General for the Army and the Surgeon-General for the Navy. The Red Cross has issued an address to the public asking single persons employing nurses to release them for broader work. More than 1,000 nurses were assigned during the past year to the army and navy, which is the largest nursing force ever mobilised.

American Express Co.  
Opens Shanghai Office

Big Carrier And Financial Con-  
cern Establishes Agency At  
10 The Bund

A branch office of the American Express Company has been established in Shanghai and is now open for the usual freight and commercial business at No. 10 the Bund. The general agent in charge of the office here is Mr. R. Buchan. Mr. J. Watts is in charge of financial and general office business and Mr. W. Yost is freight and commercial agent.

The Shanghai office is the fourth branch opened in the Far East during the past year. The other agencies are located in Yokohama, Manila and Hongkong.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 2.—An official despatch from Eastern headquarters dated the 1st reports:

Several attempts made by the enemy during the night-time to recapture their positions south of Huma completely failed. The Greeks extended their gains west of Skradilegen.

FRENCH MAINTAIN  
POSITIONS, BEGIN  
COUNTER-ATTACKS

Foch Hits Back On Whole  
Front Between Oise  
And Marne

RETAKE GROUND

Recapture Champlat And  
Make Advance At Vari-  
ous Other Points

GERMANS STOPPED

Win Back Faverolles But  
Elsewhere Fail To  
Make Headway

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 3.—The official com-  
municate issued this afternoon reports:

We continued to counter-attack yesterday evening on the whole front between the Oise and the Marne and advance at various points.

A violent attack made by the enemy on both sides of the Chateau Thierry-Paris Road was shattered by our fire southeast of Bourneuil.

We maintained our positions everywhere else. The enemy losses in these actions were heavy.

We took one hundred prisoners.

Emery's Main Efforts Fall

The official communiqué issued last evening reported:

The battle continues, especially from north of the Ourcq to the Marne, where the enemy made his main efforts. Our troops withstood the shock of the enemy forces with obstinate bravery. The enemy succeeded in regaining possession of Faverolles, but his attacks against Corcy and Troisne failed. Our attacks west of Neuilly St. Front drove back the enemy on Passy-en-Valois. We took Hill 163, immediately west of Passy-en-

## SHARE FRAUDS COME UP IN BRITISH COURT CASES

### Applications Made for Rectifications Of Registers Of Local Companies As Result

Four more applications for the rectification of the share registers of local companies, as a result of the recent share fraud case, were made and granted yesterday in the British Supreme Court before Judge Sir Haviland de Saumarez.

The first matter called was that of the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

Mr. D. McNeill, appearing for the applicant, Mr. H. J. Clark, said that this matter was practically disposed of at the last hearing of these share cases. The Judge said he was not quite satisfied as to the proof of service and the matter was allowed to stand over.

Mr. McNeill added that he had since received from Mr. W. S. Fleming, who represented Chu Wei-ching, a consent to the order applied for.

Mr. Fleming's letter was handed in and the order, as prayed, granted, Mr. McNeill intimating that he did not ask for costs.

The next matter called on was that of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.

Mr. McNeill appeared for the applicant, Mr. W. C. D. Turner; Mr. E. W. Godfrey for the respondent, Mr. H. C. Marshall; Mr. R. F. C. Master for the respondents the Chun Foo Union Bank; and Mr. W. A. C. Platt for the Doch Co.

Mr. McNeill said that both his friends were prepared to consent, and he asked for the same order as in the former case. The court assented.

The third matter called on was that of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and W. H. Barham, and a similar order was made by consent. Mr. McNeill represented the applicant; Mr. Platt the Cotton Co., and Mr. Godfrey the Belgian Bank.

The applicant in the last matter before the court was Mr. Dasur, and the same order was made, after an amendment of the motion by the substitution of the name of the Belgian Bank for the name originally appearing in the motion. Mr. McNeill represented the applicant and Mr. Platt the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Mr. McNeill also made an application regarding future costs in these cases, and after some argument the Judge said he would prefer to deal with each case as it arose.

### Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, beginning at 5.30 p.m.:

1. March, "The Lion of St. Mark" Fabiani
2. Overture, "Les Dragones de Villars" ... Maillard
3. Waltz, "Phryne" ... Zuluetta
4. Selection, "La Diva" ... Lecocq
5. (a) Song, "Rose in the Bud" Forster
6. (b) Tango, "La Verbena" Lacome
7. Selection, "The Balkan Princess" ... Rubens
8. A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

### Fly Trap Fund

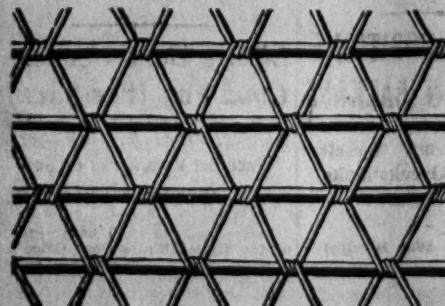
	Tls.
Balance as per List of May 29	462.54
In Mem. of Peter Pond:	
E. L. Allen	5
F. A. Sampson	5
Conscience Money	25
Shanghai Race Club	3.300
	32.335
P.Q.R. 25 at 4s. 7½d.	108.11
Balance in hand	2398.53

	Tls.
Balance as per List of May 24	370.55
W.C.D.T. sub. April-May	50.00
N.M.F.	50.00
Balance in hand	470.55

	Tls.
H. H. Read,	
Hon. Trea.	
4 Avenue Edouard VII	
Over Seas Aircraft Fund	
W.C.D.T. sub. April-May	50.00
N.M.F.	50.00
Balance in hand	470.55

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8 Different Styles



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## Y. W. C. A. Normal School Girls Give Pageant Today



These are the girls of the Y.W.C.A. Normal School, who will depict the growth of the idea of physical training for Chinese girls in a pageant this afternoon.

A pageant portraying in pictures the sequence of the stages in the development of physical training among Chinese girls will be given at 4.30 p.m. today at the Eliza Yates School, on North Szechuan Road. The pageant is being given by the girls of the Y. W. C. A. Normal Training School for Physical Education, aided by girls from eight

other schools and by the Boy Scouts. Four acts, with settings in Russia, Sweden, Holland, France, Spain, England and America, and introducing many characters, set forth the impressions gained by a travelling Imperial Minister of Education and the birth and growth of the idea of physical training for the girls of China. Drills and dances of various

kinds form a large part of the program. In case of bad weather the pageant will be postponed until the first fair day, at the same hour and place. The general public is invited and tickets may be secured at the gate. The committee in charge of the affair consists of the Misses Koo, Yoen, Daung and Lian. Mrs. E. L. Marsh is chairman of the Committee on Physical Education.

(Continued from Page 1)

from the allowance to the Imperial Family, giving the equivalent of £10,000 for it. This again is pure invention, for the President never touches the money for the Imperial Family, and even if he did there has been no payment for some time, and there is no payment immediately contemplated.

It is difficult to understand how

such a rumor arose but it is suggested

over to the Arsenal authorities.

Three charges were brought against the prisoner—loitering with intent to commit a felony, attempting to kill a Chinese detective named Ming Tah and attempting to kill Mr. Ferrier. The robber, with three others, was observed on Thorburn Road by the detective. He caught hold of Zia but the others fled and Zia broke away after firing at his captor. Mr. Ferrier testified that the fugitive snapped his revolver at him twice at pointblank range but the weapon failed to explode. He then grappled with the man and, assisted by Mr. Bisset, threw him down and held him till the police arrived.

The accused admitted that Mr. Ferrier's story was true but declared that he had been given the revolver by a man named Yau to carry to a certain house which was to be robbed. He said that he fired two shots into the ground and two into the air to frighten his pursuers.

### Bomb Reported Found In Stern Of Kiangtee

A high explosive bomb was reported found in the stern of the China Merchants' steamer Kiangtee yesterday afternoon. The projectile was accidentally discovered shortly after 3 o'clock by a Chinese, who reported the matter to the officers of the vessel. It was ordered to be thrown into the river, but the explosion was so great that the sound caused quite a commotion aboard. The French police made an inspection of the boat in the afternoon and the vessel left as scheduled for Ningpo in the evening.

that it has been deliberately given currency by the President's enemies in order to discredit him, through the suggestion that he is on particularly good terms with the Imperial Family; and in some of its forms the rumor has contained the hint that President Feng was intending, should his presidential terms be renewed, to effect certain state changes in which the Imperial Family would be vitally interested. Needless to say, this, too, is pure fabrication.

It will be remembered that in the Twenty-one Demands of 1915 the Japanese Government made certain very pointed suggestions as to the necessity and advisability of sending Buddhist missionaries to China. The political aspect of this matter was most prominent at the time, and though the demand as a demand was shelved there has ever since been a caseless activity on the part of Japanese Buddhists in this country, and there have been several interchanges of courtesies between Buddhist priests from Japan and those from China. About two months ago a party of Buddhist priests from the Yellow Temple in Peking visited Japan and subsequently it has been discovered that many valuable articles from the Yellow Temple have disappeared. It was discovered some weeks ago that certain of the Lama priests of the Yellow Temple had disposed of a yellow riding jacket, formerly worn by the Emperor Yung Chen (1723 to 1736), to Japanese representing the Tokio Museum. This discovery led to a thorough investigation and it has been ascertained that a very large number of valuables has disappeared from the Temple, and worthless wooden imitations have been substituted. It is not yet quite certain but the evidence seems to indicate that the change was made just before the party left for Japan a couple of months ago, and that the originals were taken by that party to Japan. Investigations are still being pursued with the object of ascertaining where the exact responsibility for these thefts lies, and who authorised the receipt of the stolen goods, which in all are said to be worth nearly twenty million dollars, a figure that is probably exaggerated; but the value involved is an unimportant detail. It is essential that steps should be taken to prevent the rifling of public institutions in this way. The Temple and everything pertaining to it is public property, and without the authorisation of the Government any disposal of the property it contains is simply theft. It is hoped that if the missing valuables can be traced the Government whose subjects hold them will facilitate their early return to the place to which they belong.

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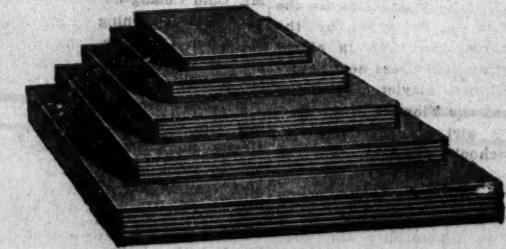
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## All Over The Far East

Three Chinese passengers on the N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen Maru, which left Kobe on May 2 and dropped anchor at Moji on the 3rd, were found to be carrying nearly \$12,000 in their waistcoats with the intention of smuggling the cash away to Shanghai. The men were arrested.

Japanese women are progressing. A female doctor has just been appointed assistant medical expert in the service of the Metropolitan Police of Tokio, and a young woman has applied for license as master of a merchantman.

The well-known Japanese millionaire, Mr. Yamamoto, entertained a large number of leading foreigners at Tientsin to dinner at the Shikishima a few days ago. Among the guests were the American, British, French and Japanese Military Commandants, the Allied Consuls-General, Major Nathan, R.E., C.M.G., the Commissioner of Customs, etc. Mr. Yamamoto's hospitality was much appreciated by his guests.

It is stated that the Japanese Government has already completed its preparation for the opening of a commercial showroom at Singapore. Its manager has been selected and at present the exhibits are being selected. Another commercial show room is being erected at Harbin. The Russo-Japanese Association has been entrusted with the management of the new institution, the expenses £40,000 being paid by the Government annually.

Something like 200,000 Chinese are reported to have been sick in Tientsin during the past few days. Apparently an epidemic of influenza or dengue fever is raging.

A few days ago, the Railway Office in Baikai was broken into by a gang of armed robbers, who attempted to rob the Office of 14,000,000 roubles in its custody. They threw bombs at the keepers of the safe and caused many casualties, says a Harbin message, but they were foiled in their object of looting.

The Kobe Herald writes:—Owing to the lack of bottoms, the price of large steamers has grown so high that a steamer for immediate delivery is quoted at over Y1,000 per ton and yet there are no sellers. A contract has lately been concluded between the Nippon Yuzen Kaihatsu and Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard for the sale of a new steamer of 9,000 tons weight recently launched at the said shipbuilding yard, at Y300 per ton for delivery in Nov. or Dec. this year.

The Japanese shipowners, who are in possession of above 10,000 tons deadweight exclusively for cargo purposes, number 42, according to investigations of the Shipping Department of the Mitsui. The following are the leading six companies:

Owners	Ships	Tonnage
N. Y. K.	50	337,755
O. S. K.	42	179,471
Tatsuzumi	12	74,485
Yamashita	17	71,670
M. B. K.	18	71,137
Kishimoto	9	50,886

Five years ago there were only ten companies with over 10,000 tons of shipping.

A curious affair is reported from Kyushu. General Iguchi is now inspecting the barracks there and on the 14th instant after a review of the 54th Infantry Regiment at Miyakono the officers of the regiment held a banquet. The festivities were in full swing when the company was disturbed by a controversy which arose between Captain Matsuda Keisuke and Lieutenant-Colonel Takasone Takeichi, two officers of the regiment. The quarrel went to such lengths (says the Japan Chronicle) that finally Captain Matsuda seized a knife and made an attack on the other officer and others who tried to intervene. Presumably he was finally restrained, though the report does not say so. The matter is now engaging the attention of the gendarmerie.

Mr. G. O. Wallenberg, Swedish Minister to Tokio for the past 12 years, has left for Sweden. None of the Allied diplomats in Japan was present to see the departing Swedish Minister off. For some time past his colleagues, representing England, America, France, Italy and Belgium, have declined to meet Mr. Wallenberg, and have refused to accept invitations to functions at which he was expected to be present. Numerous rumors have been in circulation in Tokio as to the cause of his departure. In the absence of authentic information from the Foreign Office it would be improper to repeat those rumors, but when the Minister of a neutral country leaves the capital of an Allied State in the circumstances described the public will not be slow to draw the inference that he has engaged in conduct of a non-neutral nature. It is a matter for satisfaction that the activities prejudicial to the Allied cause which have undoubtedly been going on under the cover of neutrality have been stopped.—Japan Advertiser.

A special telegram from Harbin, of May 21, states:—By instructions from Peking Lt-General Tao Hsiang-kuei, Garrison Commissioner of the Ping-kiang District (Harbin) has, in addition to the issuance of an official proclamation, couched in strong words against the Maximalists, notified the Executive Bureau, that he will be forced to adopt military measures to preserve peace within the Harbin district if further disorders occur, within the zone of the Chinese Eastern Railway, as China is responsible for the protection of the said line in accordance with the Chino-Russian Agreement of 1906. It is interesting to note that the two Chinese papers are printing long accounts of Bolshevik dangers to China on account of the presence of Maximalist influence in Northern Manchuria and Eastern Siberia, and advising that the Chinese government, with the consent of the

## Battery Of French 155's At The Battle Of Picardy



The present struggle around Ypres and the Arras region is marked by the return of open warfare. In the effort to check the German advance the French drew their artillery up along the roadsides in the open country. The photo shows a battery of French 155's, of the Filloux model, which are unequalled in mobility and destructive power.

Entente Powers, should render military assistance to General Semenoff at once. The papers say that, in view of the present situation, China is the best member of the Entente group to assist General Semenoff against the dangerous Bolsheviks, whose entry into China will surely upset the existing government in Peking.

A fierce leopard has found its way to Takweichang, near Lukowchiao, and a coolie has been killed and devoured by it.

A serious affray occurred at Tangku near Tientsin on Tuesday last week. It is reported that when the Customs authorities were examining the mail train, their suspicions were aroused by three parcels in the possession of some soldiers bound for Chunliangcheng, who were occupying one of the compartments. When questioned as to the contents the men refused to permit these parcels to be examined, and the Customs officials, thinking one of them contained a revolver and fired several shots, wounding a Chinese Customs employee in the neck, and a railway policeman in the leg. The three ruffians then bolted from the train and made off in the direction of Peitang. They were pursued by the railway police, and a telephone message was sent to Peitang reporting the facts. The police force there sent out to intercept the fugitives, who offered a desperate resistance, with the result that two of them were shot dead, and only one was captured alive. The parcels were, as expected, found to contain opium. Possibly there is some truth in the rumor that outside the wall the troops are receiving a portion of their pay in opium.

According to a statement of Mr. Yoshida (Minister of Foreign Affairs) he has been honored with an order to attend upon H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught on the occasion of His Royal Highness' prospective visit to Japan on the mission of presenting the baton of a field-marshall, the Kasumigaseki Detached Palace is to be placed at the disposal of His Royal Highness.

His Royal Highness will probably stay in Japan for about a month.

About 120 households of workmen in the employment of the Chinese Eastern Railway, who are disgruntled with the deportation of thirteen leaders of the recent strike movement in the railway area, have applied to Lieut-Gen. Horwath for permits to leave for Russia.

On May 28 Krempeksy, who is well known in Tientsin, and a Servian friend of his brought along an Austrian, Paul by name (formerly in the Chinese Concession Police, until the Chinese took that Concession over), trussed up and deposited him in the French Police Station. There had been a row in a private house and it is said that Paul has been trying to make lists of the Irredentists to send their names to Austria and thus arrange for their return to their native land. He is in the hands of the Austroboche government. Paul has been turned over to the Chinese Police and we hope they will keep him there until he is deported.

Osaka telegraphically reports of the organization of a banking syndicate, having as its object the investment of capital in undertakings in

The Tuchun of Hunan reports that he is enlisting the support of the local gentry in establishing a new bank and has already met with great success. The members of the provincial gentry are taking much interest in the movement. He requests the Government to give the matter every support by remitting early what it owes to the province.

The aggregate receipts of the Imperial Japanese Government Railways for the current fiscal year are now estimated at Y323,000,000 as a result of the raising of the passenger and freight tariffs, as against the original estimate of Y220,000,000.

Insular Auditor C. H. French has returned from his long inspection trip to the coal prospects in the southern Philippine Islands, and states that the Southern Field, Minanago, is capable of being developed to 4,000 tons per day capacity, enough to supply the present needs of the islands. At present, however, only about 100 tons daily may be expected, and no longer amounts will be available until extensive work has been done on the mines. To do this work, it is said, is going to require some time, though steps have been taken to expedite it. A agent has been sent to the Ilocos country to gather laborers, ships have been ordered and are on the way to completion for the transportation of machinery and supplies, and tentative arrangements have been made for the transporting of the families of the laborers who may be employed for the work. It is a case of a colony of a contented colony. E. Randolph Hix, who has been the mining engineer, has resigned, and his successor will now have to be named before much progress toward development can be expected.

Engineers in charge of the building of the new Peking-Tientsin highway report that the Peking-Tungchow section, which will follow the high road built some 500 years ago, gives evidence of the fact that Chinese of past ages rivaled the best Roman road builders of 2,000 years ago. The great wall has always stood as a monument to Chinese building skill, but owing to the universally poor roads of China the Chinese have never been considered a road-building nation. The highway from Peking to Tungchow is said to be the best in the world, and in many cases is fifteen feet in length, and were probably carried from quarries in the Western hills, some thirty miles away. These slabs will be utilized for the construction of a new road on either side of the macadam highway now under way. The building of the new highway is being financed by the American Red Cross and the Chinese Government, as a flood relief measure. The committee in charge is composed of both Chinese and American engineers. A system of piece work is shortly to be introduced which it is thought will induce the Chinese laborers to take a keener interest in their work and incidentally save many thousands of dollars.

Osaka telegraphically reports of the organization of a banking syndicate, having as its object the investment of capital in undertakings in

foreign lands. The banks participating in the syndicate are the Specie Bank, the Hypothec Bank, the Bank of Chosen, the Bank of Formosa and seven banks in Tokio, as well as Sumitomo Bank, Konoike Bank and five other banks in Osaka.

Usually Dalny supplies about 100,000 tons of beans to South China, chiefly Shanghai, Amoy and Hongkong every Spring, March to May being held as the liveliest export season. Owing to the stiffened bean prices in Manchuria, the freight rates, whilst the Yangtze Valley has large supplies of beans to offer the South China markets, the shipments from Dalny have so far been quite dull. However, an improvement is expected in June and July.

A special telegram from Harbin, May 27, states:—General Semenoff has temporarily ceased his advance toward Chita, and is contented to locate for the present at Mochi. Latest advices from Siberia say that Germans and Austrian war prisoners have been armed by the Bolsheviks for opposing Hetman Semenoff, who must now secure fresh support for checking Bolshevikism. General Semenoff says that, with proper assistance, his forces can easily take Chita as the seat of his Siberian government.

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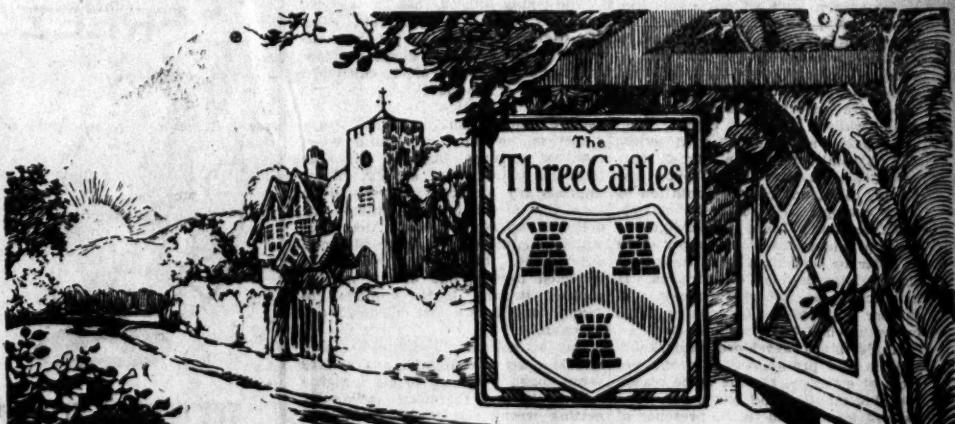
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Henry Esmond, Book I, Chap. 3.

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## Chuckle-Headed Humans Versus Unerring Brutes

A New View, From The Biological Standpoint, Of Mankind's Blunders, Weaknesses And Failings By Robert T. Morris

"Woe unto him that calleth his neighbor a fool." But, luckily, there is no woe predicted for him that calleth himself a fool.

You yourself have undoubtedly done it—on rare occasions, of course. You are an upright, prudent and steady-going man, of course. We all are. Nevertheless, there have been one or two times in your life when you have done or said or thought something that was downright foolish, and nothing more or less. And you saw it afterward, and asked yourself in deep bewilderment: "Why did I do that?" Ten to one, you found no answer.

Why do we all of us, now and then, do the chuckle-headed things we do? Robert T. Morris—that pungent philosopher-physician who so abounds in novel curiosities and still more novel and epigrammatic solutions of the mysteries he discovers—has been asking himself that same question and has put down his answer in a little book (recently published by Doubleday, Page and Co., New York), called "The Way Out of War, A Biological Study." For war, it struck the doctor, is one of the very foolish things we do.

But there are plenty of others, also, as he abundantly intimates. And—Why? Because, he finds, we are put together that way. As biological structures and mechanisms, we are decidedly imperfect. But Dr. Morris's own words are more interesting than a transcript:

Why does man invest in the wrong financial enterprises, marry the wrong wife, and vote for the wrong political candidate with a frequency that would shock the instinct centers of an old four-footed rat?

This four-footed question is basic in understanding the whole subject, warfare included. The rat which has remained upon his four feet in the course of his evolution has been guided safely by his instincts which belong to a brain following a normal course in appetency, to paraphrase Lamarc's "appetency."

Man's brain, on the other hand, seems to have followed an abnormal course. Apparently as the result of some accident or of an evolutionary course not planned by man, he began to arise upon his hind legs in the hyrax stage of development and he continued to become more and more erect when passing the lemur stage and the anthropoid ape stage as a phyletic cousin of these primates. Finally, he arrived at the condition known as man.

The reason why we postulate that man's arising upon his hind legs was due to some accident not foreseen by nature is because of the fact that so many structural defects appeared in connection with the erect posture. There are imperfect muscle bearings, weak walled inguinal canals, an badly placed stress-s and joint action. The physical defects of man as compared with a rat are at once apparent to an engineer. Quotation of a few examples will suffice for indicating that man's brain was obliged to develop unexpectedly by appearance in order to keep pace with the newly acquired freedom of his forelegs. If he became an arboreal primate still further adjustments not contemplated by nature had to be made there.

Man's brain developed remarkably well in the presence of physical defects of structure for the same reason that his muscles and bones developed as well as they did in the presence of faulty structure—a structure not originally adapted to the erect posture.

Structure and function are closely allied. Assuming that the cell construction of man's brain went wrong while trying to follow other faulty anatomical processes, we may deduce the conclusion that his mind acts in

offense or defense. The adrenal glands of the people pour out an excess of adrenalin, in the same way as their salivary glands would pour out an excess of ptyalin if they were watching somebody eating oranges. The free flow of adrenalin in the people of a nation causes the production of an excess of thyroid iodin, and this thyroid iodin opens up the entire cellular structure for new activation. That is all patriotism is, biologically.

This offers explanation for man's devotion to funny religions, for example, and for the absurd choice of leaders in literature or in art which is displayed by so many individuals. We may assume that man must continue to be his own worst enemy for mechanistic reasons which he cannot avoid for a while.

He is the only animal capable of developing a philosophy which can make him unhappy and he abhors that sort of philosophy through choice of food and of daily habits which further interfere with the action of brain cells.

He forms the only animal group in which individuals are persistently engaged in trying to fool each other, spending millions of dollars for this purpose annually in printed advertising alone.

He is the only animal which constitutes an epidemic against others of his own kind. Man is not only an epidemic against nature's resources, destroying the forests and wasting the land, but in frequently occurring wars becomes an epidemic against his own kind.

During times of warfare-by-arms, when man reverts to primal instincts, mutual recrimination between combatants makes nuptial arrangement giving birth to a voluminous spawn of falsehoods. These are in part based upon misapprehension belonging to defective brain action. Warfare falsehoods belong also in part to military and in part to political policy. The schoolboy said to his teacher: "A lie is an abomination unto the Lord and an ever present help in time of trouble." People engaged in warfare are in trouble.

Biology then looks upon man as being a very defective primate, an offshoot from the primitive simian group, which gave collateral descendants better anatomy. Sociology takes a different view. Sociology in its upper levels is represented by theology. Theology assumes that man is a finished product. In order then to make a compromise while discussing these questions, I shall consider man as an imperfect simian, and shall make polite compromise with theology by naming him a "Finished Product." For purposes of brevity, this compound word may be shortened into a single name of "Finprod."

The young finprod has a natural tendency to develop along ideal lines. He eagerly learns about fair treatment of his neighbor, about development of the intellect, about cultivated enjoyment of the emotions, and about the value of Justice. Because of defective mechanism of the brain structure, he runs into knots when making personal lines of cleavage into the structure of society. Some finprods are deflected downward to join the criminal class, others are deflected upward toward the class which is enabled to make good social adjustment. Still other individuals deflected upward out of the normal course become higher minds in fanaticism, genius and spiritual expression.

But at bottom, all—high, low and middle class—are finprods and synaps—put together wrong to get a right result; and therefore constantly getting wrong results when thinking and feeling and acting. There are abundant illustrations.

Patriotism is a primal prejudice, flatly opposed to the intellectually conceived ideal of brotherhood of man. When responding to the feeling called patriotism whole nations go into a state of enzymic preparation for

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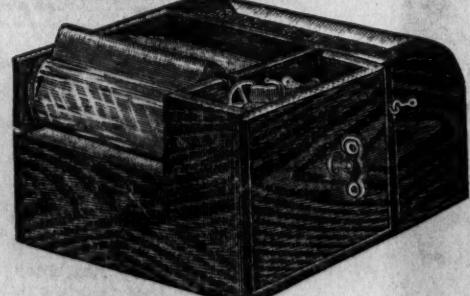
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## SPORTS ■ Latest News of Athletic World

## COSSIP

ANDERSEN, MEYER NINE  
AFFLICTED WITH DENGUE

Anyway, That's What It Looked Like When Socony Players Got Going

After it was all over yesterday the Andersen, Meyer ball-tossers denied that the dengue fever epidemic was to blame.

Socony didn't appear to be suffering from much of anything and thus the Hong League series got away to a hysterical start with Mr. Rockefeller's Shanghai nine annexing the first fracas by a 10 to 3 score.

Eddy served up his port-side benders in efficient style—striking out no less than a dozen of the S.O. sluggers—but they couldn't find anyone to hold them at the other end and whenever a batter did connect with one of his offerings it usually resulted in wild and riotous doings on the part of his support—and runs. Of the speedy southpaw's 12 strikeouts, three had to be clinched at first base owing to dropped last strikes and on three occasions the batter after taking all the legitimate swings reached the base safely. Passed balls and wild pitches figured prominently in the scoring.

Bradley, though he issued six passes and hit a couple of batters, had a lot of joss on the ball and got away with only two hits recorded against him. His infield gave him sterling support and he fanned four and accumulated a two-base hit by way of celebration. There was only one run earned in the game, but the commercial pastimes furnished considerable entertainment anyhow and quite a large crowd of supporters were out to register enjoyment.

Socony made enough runs to put the game in cold storage in the first inning, after Barber had tallied the first score for Andersen, Meyer. Chapman started things out by fanning. Stephens dropped the last one but shot to first in time. Meade rapped to Barber, who fumbled, and then went on to second when McRae missed the throw. Holliday hit to right and, when McIntyre failed to stop the ball, chased all the way around and home. Bradley was out, Barber to McRae, and then Stephen failed to capture another of Eddy's final strikes and Twogood got a life. A passed ball let him take second and he stole third, coming home when Barber bobbled Johnson's hot grounder. A wild pitch let Johnson come home from second after he had stolen. Hykes took three and then tried to follow. Twogood's footsteps to first, but the ball got there ahead of him.

A hit, two errors and a passed ball gave Socony two more in the third and the lone earned tally came to them in the fourth when Meade scratched one through the infield and Holliday recorded his third straight single. A medley of two hits, a pair-loined sack, a wild pitch and a pair of errors produced the final three runs in the sixth.

Barber scored the first of AM's tallies after Bradley had binned him and chalked up the second in the third inning after taking a walk, stealing second and drawing a wild throw second from Stephens. The other score was furnished by McRae hitting to right in the fourth, stealing second and coming in on Nolte's error. Eddy got the other hit for his side, but was caught stealing.

The feature play of the game was Stephens' catch of Holliday's difficult fly in the sixth and his doubling of Meade at first.

The next Hong game comes tomorrow when Gaston, Williams and Wigmore and the American Trading Co. cross bats. Today the Red Sox will play the American School nine, the game being called at 3:30 p.m.

Following is yesterday's box score:

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Barber, ss.	1	2	0	0	2	3
Ketcham, lf.	3	0	0	0	0	1
Bunn, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	1
Eddy, p.	4	0	1	0	1	0
Stephens, c, cf.	3	0	0	1	3	1
McIntyre, rf.	3	0	0	0	0	2
McRae, 1b.	2	1	1	10	2	1
Gerry, cf, 3b.	2	0	0	0	2	1
Canda, 3b, c.	3	0	0	7	3	1
Totals.....	24	3	2	18	11	12
Socony.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Chapman, lf.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Meade, c.	4	2	1	3	2	1
Holliday, ss.	4	2	3	3	4	0
Bradley, p.	4	2	1	2	2	0
Twogood, cf.	2	1	0	1 <sup>0</sup>	0	0
Maher, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	0
Johnson, 2b.	4	2	1	1	3	0
Hykes, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0	0
Noelle, rf.	3	0	1	0	0	1
Burke, 3b.	3	0	1	0	0	1
Totals.....	32	10	8	21	11	3

By Innings:  
Andersen, Meyer... 1 0 1 1 0 6 0 = 3  
Socony ..... 4 0 2 1 0 3 x=10  
Two-base hit—Bradley. Stolen bases—Barber, 3; Bradley, 3; Twogood, 2; Ketcham, McRae, Meade, Johnson. Struck out by Eddy, 12; By Bradley, 4. Double play—Stephens-McRae. Bases on balls—off Bradley, 6; off Eddy, 1. Wild pitch—Eddy, 2. Passed balls—Stephens, 2; Canda, 3. Hit by pitcher—Barber, Twogood.

Umpires—Wilhoit and Brown.

## Mid-Week Cricket

The Shanghai Cricket Club first eleven will meet "A" Company, British, cricketers in a mid-week match this afternoon and tomorrow. The match will be played on the S.C.C. ground, commencing at 4:30 p.m. Following is the S.C.C. team:

E. G. Barnes, G. H. C. Caulton, S. J. Deeks, A. S. Hocking, E. G. B. Lover, W. McCulloch, F. H. Pentz, E. G. Tait (Captain), C. E. M. Thomson, F. S. Turner, H. S. Wavell, Reserve—R. Bauld.

The following will represent "A" Co.:

W. J. Monk (Capt.) S. M. Billings, J. E. Wilson, W. C. Foster, S. Vine, G. Caulton, H. Langley, W. E. Anderson, J. Cameron, D. H. Cooke and R. Grimshaw.

## S. V. C. Orders

Corps orders by Major T. E. True-man, commandant S.V.C., June 4, 1918:

Event. 1st. 2nd. 3rd. Time or distance.  
100 Yd. .... K H H 11.2  
Shot Put ..... W W W 30'4"  
Half Mile ..... H W H 2.25.2  
High Jump ... H (tie; W and H) 4'8"  
220 Yd. .... K H W 26  
Discus ..... W W W 73'7"  
High Hurdle ... K W W 21.1  
Broad Jump ... H K W 17.7  
440 Yd. .... H W H 61.3  
Low Hurdle ... W H H 32.2  
Mile Run ..... W H H 5.50.1  
Pole Vault ..... H K W 8.4  
1/4 Mile Relay ... H W K 1.50.1  
Totals: Hangzhou 27, Wayland 46, Kashish 24.

## PIGEON RACES PLANNED

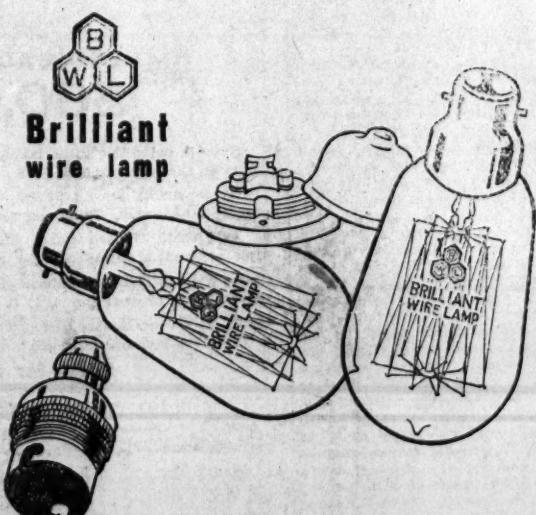
Five Events to be Held by National Association

New York, April 20.—Through the athletic division of the War Department Commission on Training Camps, efforts are being made to furnish each company going to France with a box of athletic goods as a part of their regular military equipment.

The boxes contain one dozen baseballs, four bats, one catcher's chest protector, mask and mitt, one first baseman's glove, six playground balls, two playground bats, four soccer balls, two footballs and extra bladders, one mending outfit, two volley balls, ten sets of athletic gear, one medicine ball and one basketball.

Anticipating that disputes may arise among the soldiers in the course of their games, the commission also has included guide books on baseball, football, soccer and boxing.

In furnishing the boxes the Training Camp Commission is endeavoring to keep them with equipment for such sports as baseball, football, soccer and boxing, which it is encouraging particularly in the training camps because of their military as well as recreational value. Nearly 600 boxes already have been sent to units here and abroad.



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A-17

HANGCHOW SCHOOL WINS  
CHEKIANG TRACK MEET

Beats Wayland Academy And  
Kashish High School In  
Close Contest

China Press Correspondence  
Hangzhou, June 3.—The Preparatory School of Hangzhou College won the second annual field and track meet held by the Mission Middle Schools of Chekiang. The meet took place on Saturday, June 1, on the new Hangzhou track. Final scores were as follows: Hangzhou 47, Wayland Academy 46, Kashish High School 24. The competition between the two leading schools was close throughout, and the outcome was uncertain until the last lap of the relay was run.

A rain-soaked track and a drizzle which persisted through the day are to blame for the comparatively poor records registered. The individual work of Li Hong-dah, in totalling nineteen points for Hangzhou, was outstanding. Kashish's strong showing would point to a close triangular fight next year.

The detailed score:

Event. 1st. 2nd. 3rd. Time or distance.  
100 Yd. .... K H H 11.2  
Shot Put ..... W W W 30'4"  
Half Mile ..... H W H 2.25.2  
High Jump ... H (tie; W and H) 4'8"  
220 Yd. .... K H W 26  
Discus ..... W W W 73'7"  
High Hurdle ... K W W 21.1  
Broad Jump ... H K W 17.7  
440 Yd. .... H W H 61.3  
Low Hurdle ... W H H 32.2  
Mile Run ..... W H H 5.50.1  
Pole Vault ..... H K W 8.4  
1/4 Mile Relay ... H W K 1.50.1  
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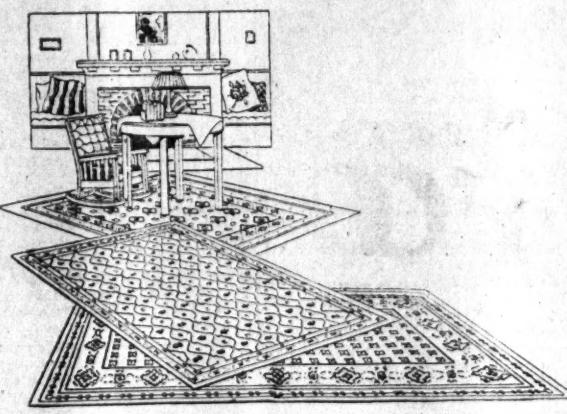
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## WEATHER

Very cloudy or overcast, and misty weather with variable and moderate breezes in our regions. Strong Westerly winds on the Pechili Bay.

## IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JUNE 5, 1918

## Developments in Siberia

THE latest development of the situation in Siberia does not appear to lend weight to the view that the Siberian menace does not exist. It is present in a very tangible form, as revealed by the Reuter message from Harbin which was published yesterday embodying the contents of a communiqué issued by General Semenoff's staff. The communiqué is not a little significant, for it forms the starting-point of an organised attack by the Bolshevik force, with the co-operation of an Austro-German Brigade. This association between Austro-Germans and Red Guards definitely disposes of the theory that Austrians and Germans would not be likely to play any role in Siberian affairs.

According to the communiqué issued by General Semenoff's staff, the main body of the Bolsheviks attacked their antagonists on the Onon front and managed to cross the river under cover of its artillery. The hostile attacks appear to have been pressed with great force, but the advance has now been checked. An Austro-German force consisting of a brigade of cavalry and four companies of infantry is reported to be operating some sixty miles east of Olovianaya station and threatens General Semenoff's line of communication, but counter-measures are being taken.

According to the statement of Colonel Skipetroff, the Bolsheviks in the Alexandrovsk area are forcing the Cossacks into the Bolshevik Army. In this connection, it must be emphasised that the Cossacks as a factor in the Siberian situation are important. There is little sympathy revealed by a large section of the Cossacks with the aims and aspirations of the Bolsheviks and if, as seems likely, the Cossacks turn against them, it will undoubtedly alter the course of affairs in a marked manner. The coercive measures now being employed by the Bolsheviks are calculated to provoke and aggravate the Cossacks' hostility against the political charlatans who have usurped power. General Semenoff's force gives indications of gathering strength, for although Red Guards are being brought from Western Siberia and concentrated on the Onon front in an effort to overcome General Semenoff, the latter's force is in excellent spirits and do not doubt their ability to defeat the Bolsheviks if they are reinforced.

The military and naval compact between China and Japan has been concluded in the nick of time, for the movement of the Bolsheviks in the Alexandrovsk area is creating a dangerous situation. Japan would appear to be giving every possible assistance to General Semenoff and his men with money and material, and so long as General Semenoff can rely on Japanese goodwill and assistance, there is hope for the success of the movement against the Bolsheviks. Japan can be a factor of immense assistance for the preservation of the peace and order of the Far East, and every iota of aid rendered to General Semenoff means a corresponding measure of benefit indirectly conferred on China. The war is being brought to our doors swifter than we can perceive. For that reason, the existence of the Sino-Japanese compact providing for joint mutual

defense against the dormant Siberian menace must be regarded by all sane-minded people as an instrument of protection against the breach of the peace of the Far East.

## Great Stride in Aviation

YESTERDAY we published another of those highly instructive items of war information given out from time to time by the American Wireless Service to Reuter. The item in question was in the shape of the interesting announcement that one Aviation Camp in the United States is to have the enormous complement of 150,000 men.

The fact has been established by an American at present in the United States who was for some time following the outbreak of the present war residing in Germany and had access to the highest court and military circles, that American airmen are feared most in Germany. The one thing which Germany fears from America is the injury United States fliers can do to her country. Germany is fully aware of America's almost limitless resources, with the aid of which enormous damage can be inflicted on Germany. High German officers have volunteered the information to Americans before the latter left Germany that Germany expects to send air fleets armed with poison gas bombs containing gas heavier than air to drop on London. This gas will be blown into the subways and cellars and basements of the houses where the people will be taking refuge. They expect by this method to destroy 1,000,000 of the civil population of London. And as regards New York, they not only talk of their super-submarines, but of their gigantic airplanes equipped with six motors and carrying fuel sufficient to more than make the journey to New York and back.

It is gratifying to observe that within recent times the Allied Powers have overcome a good deal of the mawkish sentiment which had hitherto prevented them from employing their airplanes for attacks on German cities—that is to say, they are now fighting Germany with her own weapon. The fact that the Germans on the occasion of Corpus Christi threw bombs on Paris, hitting a church, thus perpetrating the very thing from which they prayed for immunity in the case of Cologne—and got it—shows that Germany does not hesitate to stoop to the most unscrupulous act and, the blackest breach of good faith. But if Germany is serious about her threat to attack London and New York with poison-gas, it is a game that two can play. For every airplane Germany is able to send to Allied capitals, America will send ten. It is difficult to imagine even a demented Germany resorting to newer and worse forms of international frightfulness, since they can only make matters the worse for her in the final analysis.

## Travelette

The Grave Of Rupert Brooke  
On the tiny island of Seyros, close to the sea, stands a rough wooden cross at the head of a crude mound. It is the grave of Rupert Brooke, British soldier and poet—a priceless sacrifice to the God of War. The cross bears his name and regiment and the date of his death—April, 1915. Perhaps, when the cause for which he died is won, his countrymen will carry his body back to England or raise some costly monument over his grave, but to those who loved him, the simple cross is a more fitting tribute; the tiny Greek isle his proper resting place. In the poet's own words, the spot by the side of the blue Aegean "is forever England," a bit of truly British soil transplanted across the sea.

Rupert Brooke died on a hospital ship stationed in the Aegean Sea during that gallant but futile expedition against the Dardanelles. His comrades carried him ashore the nearest island and buried him. Perhaps the shadow of that simple funeral train had fallen across the poet's heart when he wrote:

"None so lonely, poor, or old  
But dying has made a rarer gift  
than gold."

In future years, Scyros may become a shrine, as it was in the old days when men came to the island to worship Achilles—another soldier and poet. But today the grass-grown grave is unvisited. The olive and rose tree shed their pale petals over the spot, while the sea sings a requiem.

## SAW THE PRESIDENT

While visiting in Washington recently a Parsons girl saw President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson at church. She says: "The President actually leaned over and whispered to his wife as an ordinary man might do, and he even scratched his ear!"—*Kansas City Star.*

## Why We Have The Whip-Hand

The broadest possible hints are given us by the German press to make use of the one weapon we possess whereby we can if we choose strangle the Central Powers to death. It is of course true that the German papers do not in so many words tell us what to do, but they do recognise the possibility and show themselves desperately afraid of its employment. This weapon is Economic Retaliation, and the mere mention of the name is enough to make every German paper shiver with fright. The more far-sighted German editors are now frankly admitting that it is utterly out of the question to inflict an absolute defeat upon America and England. These two countries they allow, will not and need not accept what they are pleased to call a "victory peace." That remarkably outspoken paper, the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung, commenting on the Western drive, makes no bones about saying that the game is up and that the Central Powers might just as well make peace on the best terms they can get. It need not be deceived. Germany's victories will never force the Entente to accept a peace of violence. If the Germans could take Calais and Paris, and even force France and Italy to capitulate, then there would remain the English, safe in their island, and America, protected by the ocean.

"They can always continue the war by sea, and the greatest victory on land can not impose a peace of force on America and England." The Arbeiter Zeitung recognises quite clearly that "the war by sea" means a war of Economic Retaliation, because, as it says, America and England between them control the world's supply of the raw materials most vital to the economic expansion of the Central Empires. Not only so, but the harbors and coaling stations of the world are for all intents and purposes controlled by these two great Powers. While the Arbeiter Zeitung might perhaps be discounted as being a Socialist paper, we find staid old conservative Auntie Voss—as the Berliners call the Vossische Zeitung—candidly admitting the same thing. Captain Tagert, the well-known naval expert, thus writes in Auntie's columns:

"England has closed the gates of the North Sea. From bases dominating all the sea-roads, her cruisers swept the seas free of enemy ships. Invisible, secure, against sudden invasion, and yet ready at any moment to strike a blow with overwhelming superiority, the English High Sea Fleets lie waiting in their ports. Under their protection, England's sea trade follows the old profitable roads."

"If England's allies collapsed militarily and economically, England could continue the war as a pure naval war with almost the whole tonnage of the world at her disposal. If she were to succeed at the conclusion of peace in forcing or persuading the Central Powers to limit their naval armaments, England's position of predominance in Europe would be as secure in the future as in the past. The economic harvest of the war could then be gathered in without interference. That was the situation which forced us to take up the decisive struggle against British power.

"At the moment we could not produce a decision by throwing in our high-sea forces. Even after a successful battle, our fleet, without any bases, could neither blockade England nor keep the ocean open for our own sea-trade."

That is a pretty significant admission, but a greater authority has yet to testify. Dear old Grand Admiral von Tirpitz gets pathetically lacrimose whenever he contemplates the frightful vision of Economic Retaliation. At a recent meeting in Hamburg he took the "bull" by the horns and frankly admitted the possibility, proceeding to paint this gloomy picture of Germany's future were such a step taken by the Allies. According to the Hamburger Nachrichten, he said:

"Without the existence of that vigorous industry which, after Germany was isolated, we converted mainly into a war-industry, we should long ago have lost this war. This kind of war-industry must shrink, however, when peace comes, while at the same time millions of our fellow countrymen will stream back into Germany from the trenches without finding sufficient work here, or any case, wages corresponding to the enormously increased cost of living. Imagine if we simultaneously had to bear the burden of taxation which must fall on every German, even the poor—for the greatest extraction from property would not be sufficient even remotely to meet it; and further if in spite of the fallen value of the German mark we must still buy the most necessary raw materials and food-supplies from abroad, notwithstanding all the political and other hindrances which the situation would produce for all. Can any one in his heart or hearts really believe that under these circumstances, without an increase of power, without an indemnity, without security, we could avoid Germany's ruin?"

That organ of German high finance, the Frankfurter Zeitung, is wide awake to the danger, and urges that action be taken now to avoid, or at least mitigate, Economic Retaliation when it comes. It says:

"Nobody knows how and when the war will end. No one can say today what quantities of raw materials will be at our disposal in the world after the war, and consequently no one can make decisions as to the distributions of raw materials that may be imported. No human eye can see clearly whether after the war we shall be mainly dependent upon our own productions, and the purchasing possibilities of the world market remain unfathomable. Because we do not yet know in what circumstances

## WAR SIGNALS

By Frederic J. Haskin

Signalling in this war is a spectacular combination of the old and the new. Where telephone and wireless fall, signal fires and flashing mirrors often bear the messages, as they did for prehistoric man and for the American Indians. Carrier pigeons bore despatches for Roman generals, and carrier pigeons fly today with messages, and sometimes succeed where aeroplanes fail.

No modern army could possibly get along without the telephone, but in times of emergency the telephone occasionally fails. Its wires are easily severed, and the constant din of bursting shells makes hearing difficult. In this event a colored light of the Fourth of July order, colored lanterns, or, in the bright daylight, flags are often used, while above the armies, fluttering from point to point, both aeroplanes and pigeons carry the messages of war.

In England, where there has been a general and perhaps quixotic opposition to any form of post-bellum retaliation, the idea is generally growing that a policy of economic retaliation, inaugurated at once, is necessary to win the war. Even so persistent an opponent of retaliation as the influential London Spectator has at last come round to this view, and in a recent issue it says:

"Although economic warfare can never be an effective substitute for victory in the field, yet it is worth while to consider what opportunities the Entente Powers have of putting economic pressure which we and our Allies possess is a bargaining factor of enormous value for exacting favorable peace terms from Germany. It is a line of action parallel to military action, and if necessary it need not cease when military action ceases. Needless to say, Germany's economic condition is immensely affected by her recent conquests in Russia. As long as Russia presented an impenetrable wall to German eastward commerce, Germany and her allies were in the position of a partially beleaguered state. The eastern wall has been thrown down, and Germany can now range more or less at will over a large part of Russia. To this extent the blocking of her overseas trade is a less serious factor than before. Many commodities of which the Germans were seriously in need before they made peace with Russia will now become accessible to them, after certain fairly obvious industrial difficulties have been overcome."

The Spectator emphasised the whip-hand we possess in our control of the coaling stations of the world, which permits us to say just where German shipping may or may not go.

"Looking, however, at the facts as a whole, it is clear that unless the Germans succeed, as they still hope to do, in acquiring command of the sea by means of submarines, her economic life after the war will be to a very large extent indeed at the mercy of those countries with whom she is now fighting. In particular, her shipping industry could be strangled if all the Entente Powers refused to permit German vessels to enter their ports or to obtain coal from their coaling stations. It may be assumed that her statesmen are at least as well aware of these facts as we are, and it is quite certain that the commercial party in Germany attaches even more importance to the re-establishment of the commercial and maritime freedom which existed before the war than to mere territorial conquests. That is a factor in our favor which we are entitled to press up to its utmost value. In the earlier days of the war we certainly did not make full use of our relative economic strength."

"We were anxious—perhaps wisely, perhaps quixotically—to interfere as little as possible with the trading interests of neutral Powers, with the result that we allowed the neutral countries contiguous to Germany to act as purveyors to our enemies, thus adding enormously to their power of resistance. The intervention of America has happily led to a very great increase in the stringency of our blockade policy, but it is still a question whether we can not make that policy even more stringent without injustice to neutrals by a closer system of rationing. Indeed, if we are to contemplate the possibility of persistent economic warfare with Germany, it is a factor in our favor which we are entitled to press up to its utmost value. In our opinion, we ought to inform Germany that the longer she makes war the worse will be the economic pressure upon her. We dislike all trade restrictions as such, for we ourselves would suffer as well as our enemies from the loss of trade. But when it is a question of banning an outlaw who has fallen from the grace of God, we must consider the safety of the world and not make nice calculations of profit and loss."

## E. H. Gary On Optimism

(From *Leslie's*)

I believe all things requisite will be demanded by the people of the United States for its and their protection and advancement during and after the war and that the demand will be crystallised into a governmental policy; that it is generally realised we have reached a crisis in our history; that disaster threatens; that it may be averted if we not hesitate or quibble over non-essentials; that America for Americans will also be our national watchword; that laws will be passed, or repealed, whenever necessary to aid in securing peace and to give every interest, big or little, and every individual full opportunity to live, to progress and to prosper. Therefore I am an optimist, even in these times. There is, as always, a silver lining to the clouds which now obscure our vision.

are being shipped in increasing numbers to France. In training these birds the pigeon men have been able to change their method of flight to correspond with the demands of war. The natural thing for the pigeon to do is to rise high in the air, circle about for a few seconds, then start for home. Now, after many lessons, the pigeon has been taught to start his homeward flight without this superfluous introduction which makes him such an excellent target for enemy guns.

Thus both ancient and modern signals of war are used in the battles of today. The telephone, the telegraph and the aeroplane vie with the primitive signal fire, the torch, the mirrors and the pigeons of ancient times.

## NAMES IN THE NEWS

Amiens (pronounced A-me-an) is an important commercial and manufacturing center in northern France, and capital of the department of the Somme. On account of its strategic importance on the Paris railroad it has been made one of the objectives of the German drive.

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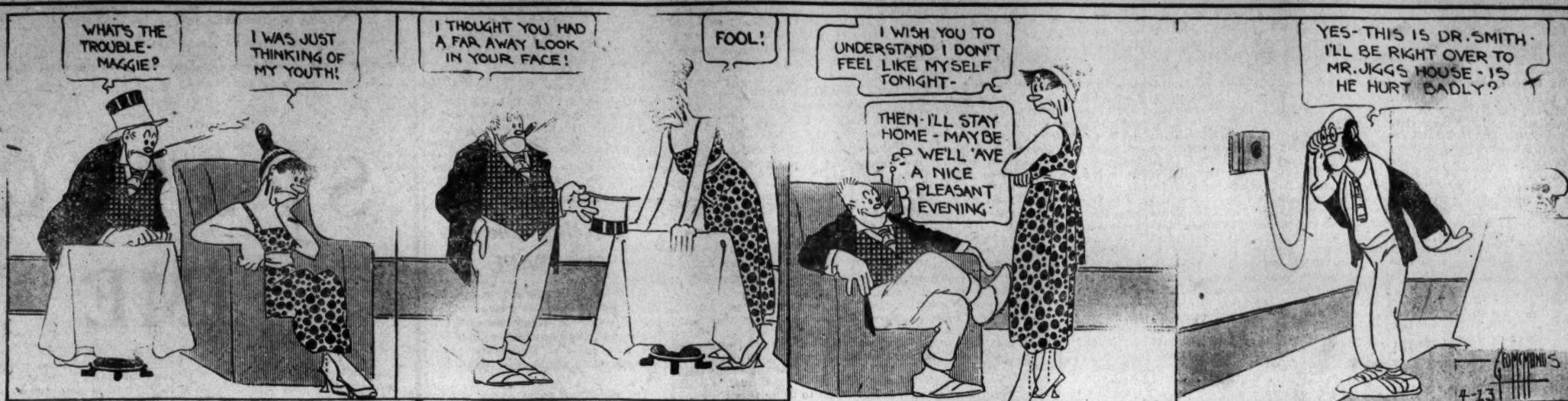
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By George McManus

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## Fooling With The Calendar □ By Garrett P. Serviss

I am asked to give an opinion concerning a proposed new calendar by which the year would have 366 days, divided into twelve months, six of which would have thirty days and the other six thirty-one days each. The weeks would consist of six days, including five "working days" and one "resting day." Thus there would be sixty-one weeks in this new calendar.

My opinion is that Julius Caesar—whose greatest achievement was not laying the foundation of imperial Rome, but putting chaos out of the calendar—would turn in his grave at the suggestion of an attempt to thrust 366 days into a space of time that cannot contain even the 365½ days that he assigned to it without overcrowding.

When nature set the earth spinning on its axis and at the same time speeding around the sun, she saw no necessity for making the two motions chronologically commensurate—i. e., she took no pains to have an even number of axial turns contained in a single revolutionary circuit, or an even number of days in a year. To have done so would have been somewhat like requiring which is the populous half of the

globe), that point being the vernal equinox, when the sun crosses the equator coming northward after its winter excursion into the southern sky. To start with we might have the vernal equinox fall in any month we chose, and on any day of that month, but once fixed it ought to remain constant. Thus, as now arranged the equinox falls on March 21, and all our almanac dates are set on that frame. If the equinox drifted forward or backward in the calendar, agricultural, as well as all other affairs, would be upset.

Caesar brought his new calendar into accord with the vernal equinox, and undertook to keep it in accord for the future. For this purpose he ascertained that there are about 365½ days in a year. He therefore adopted that as the true length of a year, but to avoid fractions of days he ordered that three-quarters of the years should consist of 365 days and one-quarter of 366 days. In other words the year was to comprise 365 days for three years in succession, but every fourth year was to contain 366 days, thus conveniently disposing of the fraction of one-fourth of a day by not counting it until it added up to one whole day. These fourths, or long, years were called leap years, the same term that we use today.

But now mark what happened to Caesar's calendar because of a slight excess of the length that he had calculated for the true year over the real length. The real length, with a decimal fraction, is 365,242,197 days. But Caesar's estimate was 365.25 days. Subtract the real length from Caesar's and you have for remainder .007803, or say 78-10,000ths of a day, which is only about 111 minutes. Yet this very small excess, accumulating with the passage of the centuries at the rate of about three days in 400 years, had, by the year 1582 caused the vernal equinox to fall back, on the calendar, to March 11. This was not yet very inconvenient for agriculture, but it was inconvenient for the calculation of the date of Easter, and so Pope Gregory XIII, readjusted Caesar's calendar by dropping out ten days. In Protestant countries like England the Gregorian reform was not adopted until 1752 by which time it had become necessary to drop eleven days from the calendar. The readjustment was perpetuated by simply changing Caesar's rule for leap year so that instead of adding a day every four years the addition should be omitted in every century year not divisible by 400. Thus 1900 was not a leap year, and 2100 will not be one.

By this simple device the reformed Julian year, or Gregorian year, was brought so near the real year in length that it is only twenty-six seconds too long.

Now imagine putting 366 days into a year. It would send the calendar ahead of the equinox more than eighteen hours every year, so that only 120 years would elapse before the calendar would be three months ahead of the equinox, and the snows of mid-Winter would be covering the ground at the time when, if the calendar were to be believed, the farmer ought to be beginning his spring work.

The best thing to do is to let the calendar as it now stands be, and 3,000 years from now, if our descendants find that a single day discrepancy between the equinox and the almanac is too troublesome they can easily correct it.

## A Sugar Substitute

The deficiency of sugar in the Turin district of Italy has created an incentive for studying the question of substitutes, and the Italian Government has caused to be manufactured a type of loaf sugar combined with saccharine. The question of obtaining sweetening substitutes from plants and fruits has naturally been studied by scientists, and a new product called "honey of grapes" has been produced by a special process and patented apparatus by Professor Monti. By means of this process a grape sugar resembling honey is secured through evaporation. It has a great advantage over sugar substances in that it contains no water and therefore does not change in quality even if kept for a long period.

## Little Bobbie's Pa :- By William F. Kirk

I see here in the palper, sed Ma, he thought it was sum kind of a jewel, sed Ma.

You bet, sed Pa, that is the Yankee way, salt rite in. It is the same way I used to work wen I was yung & fearless, sed Pa. I never let the wether wud be better if thare wasent so much Humility in the air, sed Pa. Injuns out West git the jump on me,

I guess not, sed Ma, if you cud jump first. Bless our dear boys & keep them salt, sed Ma.

You sed it, sed Pa. Thay will cum out all rite. I predict that this war will be oaver inside of a year, sed Pa.

I certinly hoop so, sed Ma, & I

hope it will be the last war while I am alive. What a blessing it will be to pick up the palper onst moar, sed Ma, & see the first page full of peaceful news, such as dances, divorces, etc., instead of trenches & counter

casualties, sed Ma.

I sometimes think I shud have been oaver there, old as I am, sed Pa. My experience wud help a lot, I figger.

You are grate on figgers, sed Ma. I shud hate to see my bravy husband gitting hunted by a Hun, sed Ma, but I know that if youre country cud spare you here at hoam you wud be rite there doing yore share. But I guess the way our boys & the British & French is going now, sed Ma, they need you.

I wish I was old enuff to go, I sed. Of course you do, Bobbie, sed Pa. You are a chip of the old block—dangr wen' danger calls & quick to re-spond, sed Pa.

I think Bobbie talks after my father, sed Ma. Father was very bravy. He didnt know the meaning of the word Peril, sed Ma, he thought it was sum kind of a jewel, sed Ma.

He didnt know the meaning of Peer, sed Pa. There is one moar chanst of my being afraid, sed Pa, than there is of the Crown Prince being Kaiser, sed Pa. As the grate Holland Poet, Mister Dyke, once wrote,

Wen the Germans git wiser  
Goodbye to Der Kaiser,  
& that will be a good thing for all hands, sed Pa. I must rite a letter to Washington now, sed Pa. I think the President is anxhous to git sun advice from me.

## Questions Answered

## Why Is Genuine Silver Called 'Sterling'?

ANSWER.—The word "sterling" is used in England with the ancient French meaning of "true," and came to be associated with the fineness of the coin of the realm. Hence the adjective "sterling" became a synonym for pure or genuine silver.

## Why Is St. Andrew The Patron Saint Of Scotland?

ANSWER.—This has never been satisfactorily settled. An old legend tells how the form of a cross appeared in the sky to Achaus, King of the Scots, the night before the great battle with Athelstan. After the victory Achaus went barefoot to the Church of St. Andrew and vowed to adopt his cross as a national device.

## What Is The Insignia Of The Medical Corps And Why?

ANSWER.—The insignia of the Medical Corps is the Caduceus, the rod borne by Hermes or Mercury as a sign of authority of office. The rod represents power, the serpents, wisdom and the two wings, diligence and activity. The insignia was adopted by the Medical Corps because Hermes was regarded as the god of science and medicine.

## Where Do We Get The Word 'Colonel'?

ANSWER.—This word is derived from the French "Colonel," which, in turn, came from the French "colonna" and the Latin "columna," a column. The word was introduced into England about 1,548 in reference to the commander of a column.

## What Are The Enlistment Ages For The British Army?

ANSWER.—At the present time the age limits are from 17 to 45 although exceptions are made where applicants are in excellent physical condition.

## What Is Meant When Officers Are Detailed For 'Liaison Duty'?

ANSWER.—Officers and soldiers detailed for "liaison duty" are men

given out showed that 51 aviators had been killed in America, only ten of whom were officers. On January 1, 1918, the aviation section of the signal corps consisted of 3,800 officers and 82,120 men. Not all of these were fliers, however.

## Did The United States Violate The Rules Of International Law In Taking Over The Dutch Ships?

ANSWER.—No; the decision was based entirely on the fact that this tonnage is vitally needed. An agreement was made for such ships as may be taken to be returned after the war, and compensation given for any that may be destroyed. Such action was taken in the Franco-Prussian War when the German government exercised its right in taking possession of ships under construction.

tion for neutrals as well as for Entente Powers.

## What Colonies Did Germany Hold At The Beginning Of The War And How Were They Governed?

ANSWER.—The principal German colonies were German Southwest Africa, German East Africa, German New Guinea, German Samoa, Kiaochow and Kamerun. These colonies were administered from the mother country. Neither natives nor white inhabitants had any voice in the political and fiscal administration of the territories. The laws were formed by the Imperial government and German citizens in the colonies enjoyed the same civil rights as in the mother country.

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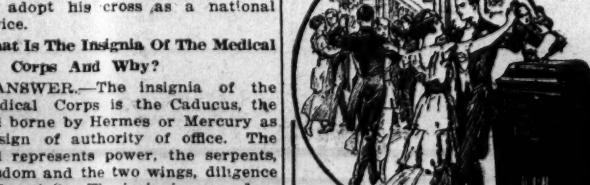
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## Germany, Russia, The Allies, And The Policy Of Japan

An Authorised Interview With Count Terauchi On Important Questions Of The War

By Gregory Mason

Shortly before he left Japan Mr. Gregory Mason, then Editor of the *Advertiser*, had a lengthy interview with Count Terauchi. The Premier's remarks were written out by Mr. Y. Tsurumi, submitted to the Premier and the Home and Foreign Ministers, re-revised by Count Terauchi, and finally translated by a competent scholar. The statement is thus as "official" as it could be. The interview forms the kernel of an interesting article by Mr. Mason in the *Outlook* of May 1, which is unfortunately too long for reproduction.

"What are the chances for an alliance between Japan and Germany?" I asked Count Masataka Terauchi, Premier of Japan.

"That," he replied, "will depend entirely on how the present war may end. It is impossible to predict the changes which the conclusion of this war may bring. If the exigencies of international relationships demand it, Japan, being unable to maintain a position of total isolation, may be induced to seek an ally in Germany; but, as far as I can judge from the existing condition of affairs, I see no such danger. In other words, I believe that Japan's relations with the Entente Allies will continue unaltered after the present war."

This remarkably frank statement by the Premier of Japan is an accurate presentation of certain new possibilities which concern the Allies and America in particular. These new possibilities have been created by the collapse of Russia. That collapse has ended the remoteness of Japan. If Russia does not get back to her feet, the Far East will be next door to Europe. If Russia does not recover, then over Russia remains Germany and Japan are destined to meet. Will they meet as rivals or as friends?

Whether there is to be a German-Japanese alliance opposed to the French and Anglo-Saxons or not depends very largely on America. But I am anticipating.

The first question I put to the Premier, when I saw him at his official residence related to intervention.

"Does Japan intend to intervene in Siberia?" I asked. "And, if so, would she prefer to act alone or in co-operation with her allies?"

Count Terauchi does not speak English, and Mr. Yusuke Tsurumi, the son-in-law of Baron Gotō, had kindly volunteered to act as interpreter. Mr. Tsurumi not only speaks excellent English but writes it. Through Mr. Tsurumi Count Terauchi replied:

"I have not as yet formed a definite opinion about this problem. Nor would it be of any practical use if I had made up my mind, because intervention cannot at once be put into practice. The opinions of the Allied nations must first be heard. Besides, we can hardly form an accurate estimate of the real situation in Russia. Though a treaty of peace have been signed between Germany and Russia, what concrete result may it bring? Will the Russian people continue to submit to the guidance of the Bolshevik Government? Even if the Bolshevik Government succeeds in getting rid of Russia's obligations toward her allies, how do we know that the Russian people's will is represented by that Government's conduct? Japan once waged war with Russia, but today there is between the two countries absolutely no ill feeling. At the outset of the present war, when Russia proposed to send her Siberian troops to the western front, our Government gladly consented to safeguard the peace of the Far East so as to enable Russia to deliver her utmost power on the western front, with no apprehension about the East. Thus the Japanese Government has goodwill for Russia and entertains deep sympathy for her in the deplorable complications which have arisen in Russia's internal administration since last year. So we by no means desire to make an enemy of Russia, even if Russia's condition should get from bad to worse. Though the Bolshevik Government should shake hands with Germany, yet there would be many Russian whose views are sound and reasonable and who regard us as their friend and ally, so that we should be loth to despatch troops thoughtlessly, and thereby make an enemy of the Russian people."

"What we fear deeply is the possible advent of the German influence in the East, and we will have to be prepared against possible emergencies for Germany may push us into too far eastward. And if Japan be obliged to take military action in Siberia, such action will be taken simply because of the necessity of maintaining the peace of the Orient, and will never mean aggression or territorial ambition on the part of Japan."

"As regards your second question, namely, as to whether Japan wants to act alone or in concert with other allies, I would say that Japan would want a co-operative action. If any of our allies should desire to participate in Japan's military expedition, Japan would be only too pleased to welcome such participation and assistance, but we fear that such participation would be impossible now. Great Britain and France are concentrating all their power on the western front, so that they will have no surplus strength to spare for an expedition to the Far East. As to the United States, she is also doing her best in lending her man power to France and in otherwise working for victory, and we fear it will not be very easy for her to send very many troops to Siberia."

"Then in what manner would you have the United States help you?" I asked.

"In case Japan is to make a co-operative move into Siberia," said the Premier, "she will desire every possible assistance you can render. The material and financial help which the United States can afford us is precisely what Japan will need."

Count Terauchi surprised me by the considerable amount of animation he put into his discourse. His

usual expression is a cold inscrutability which a professional gambler might envy. He seldom betrays emotion in his face, and behind that mask he makes his plans and maps his courses, unmoved by praise or hostile criticism. Yet, despite his stony exterior, he is deeply emotional, and weeps easily. He is very sincere and loyal and patriotic and kind. His bad points are said to be narrow-mindedness and a lack of ideals. He is a frank materialist. And he is reputed to be very much afraid of Socialism. Co-operation between such a man and a man like Trotsky is hard to conceive. So I asked him: "Supposing that Japan intervenes in Siberia, and that the Bolshevik Government, if still in power, should show a willingness to accept Japanese co-operation in restoring order, would Japan help the Bolsheviks to re-establish a strong state?"

He did not answer directly, but said:

"As I have already said, Japan bears every goodwill toward Russia and in this war has been supplying her with arms and munitions to help her win victory. We had hoped with all our heart for Russian victory. But, unfortunately, in March of last year Russia was plunged into the vortex of revolution, and from it resulted the unexpected Kerensky Cabinet, which has since been replaced by the Lenin Ministry, which we see now signing peace with Germany. For that, we still believe that a great many Russians are influenced by a rational faith in the recuperation of their country and in the principles of humanity, and therefore our sympathy for Russia remains unchanged. It is our belief that Russia will regain her national footing, which she seems to have lost for the time being. And when she does, it is necessary in the interest of Japan and Japan's allies too, that Russia should be protected to the best of our ability. For Japan, in particular, it is very desirable that Russia should be between Japan and Germany; so we will not stint out aid to her, but will give her all possible help. We feel sincerely sorry for Russia—sorry that so great and powerful a nation as she should have come to such an indescribable predicament in consequence of revolution."

"Well, suppose the war should end with Germany in possession of the Russian Baltic provinces," I said, "and with Japan occupying eastern Siberia as a result of Japanese intervention. What, Count Terauchi, will Japan think of the constitution of a new and smaller Russia, established on the territory lying mainly between Moscow and Irkutsk?"

"It is Japan's sincere hope," replied the Premier, "that Russia should be reborn into a strong, well-ordered state. We believe that the existence of Russia as an independent nation will constitute an effective barrier against the encroachment of German influence toward the East, and therefore will be a great factor toward promoting the peace of the Orient and of the whole

world. That is why we strongly desire that Russia should continue her national life forever, even though she were to become in territory a smaller country."

I asked the Premier how far into Siberia Japan would go in case she intervened, and whether she would be prepared to penetrate European Russia if strong German resistance should be encountered. He said: "Your question touches a strategic problem. You must understand that you cannot extend the theaters of war to indefinite lengths. There is a limit to Japan's military power, and, besides, Japanese military strength is established on purely defensive principles, so that it is impossible for us to undertake responsibility for such extensive fronts. As we know it to be impossible to get reinforcements of half a million or one million troops from America, Great Britain and France to fight in Russia, we could not hope to advance so far as European Russia. The best policy in war is to fight nearer home, dealing with an enemy who has come a long way into unfamiliar places. It would be difficult to predetermine how far we should go."

"Count Terauchi, you may permit me to ask a very bold, straightforward question," I said, "for I should like to dispel the misunderstanding that is prevailing among certain sections of Americans. Now that the Berlin-Bagdad dream has been shattered, certain German newspapers have begun to talk of a Berlin-Tokio connection through Russia. Some Americans are possessed of the opinion that there is a possibility of Japan's forming an alliance with Germany after the war, if the conclusion of the present war should favor such possibility. What is your Excellency's opinion about this?"

"That will depend entirely on how the present war may end," said General Terauchi. "It is impossible to predict the changes which the conclusion of this war may bring. If the exigencies of the international relationship demand it, Japan, being unable to maintain a position of total isolation, may be induced to seek an ally in Germany; but, as far as I can judge from the existing condition of affairs, I see no such danger. In other words, I believe that Japan's relations with the Entente Allies will continue unaltered after the present war. Last winter I was asked by certain American gentlemen whether there was any danger for the future of American-Japanese friendship, when I did my best to explain the situation. If the United States should take such a step as would endanger the independence of China, Japan could not of course look on idly; but it is clear that the United States will never do anything of the kind. Therefore there is no danger in American-Japanese friendship being in any way threatened. I was born in the year following the arrival of Commodore Perry in Japan; the memorable event was soon followed by the Harris Treaty, which opened Japan to the intercourse of the world. Had Commodore Perry then fired guns on Japan, there might long ago have been a revolution in the bosom of the Japanese; but from beginning to end he adhered to the principles of justice and humanity in his advice as to the opening of Japan. There were some far-sighted men in Japan who saw real advantage in following his advice, and the result was as fortunate as could be desired. The result is very beneficial to Japan. Intercourse with America was our benefactor, not our enemy. Years have passed since then, but there is no reason to suspect any change in the cordiality of the neighboring relations. It is true that Japan has a little military strength, but that she should send her army across the Pacific and land it in America is quite impossible; and I presume it would be very difficult for the United States to

do the same against Japan. I believe there is no reason to anticipate war between the two countries. What possible harm can there be to have Japan developing on this side of the Pacific and the United States growing on the other side? The possibility of Japan and America breaking off into war has never for a moment entered my mind. And if you ask what is the best way to maintain in perpetuity this cordial American-Japanese friendship, I would say, let us go on in the same manner as we have been doing during the past sixty years."

"I would like to ask a question bearing on Japan's future, your Excellency," I said, taking up the thread of conversation. "The Anglo-Saxon peoples are today feeling a strong liberal idealism. Perhaps there are a good many Anglo-Saxons now who feel that their race has already got about all the territory it needs for the development of its interests, particularly on the Pacific, where the Anglo-Saxons have most of the Pacific coast of North America, Hawaii, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand and footholds in China. On the other hand, intelligent Americans and Britons are beginning to realize that a country which is growing as rapidly as Japan, and which has proved its right to be ranked as a civilised nation, ought not to be denied the privilege of normal expansion. Japan's population is outgrowing her territory. Where will she find an outlet? A Japanese magazine writer has recently suggested that Japan might make an arrangement with France by which Japan would take over part or all of French Indo-China. Other Japanese have mentioned the possibility of extending Japan's territory northward. Now, America desires the preservation of the territorial integrity of China, but intelligent Americans would not begrudge Japan an accession of territory somewhere else if it could be arranged justly. It has been suggested that the war might end with Germany holding the Baltic provinces of Russia, France regaining Alsace-Lorraine, and France making an arrangement with Japan by which Japan would get French Indo-China. Quite apart from any alliance to the present crisis in Siberia, toward which the world knows Japan is disinterested, which would Japan prefer as a colony to absorb some of her growing popula-

tion—a piece of land in such a northern region as Siberia, or a colony in the south, such as French Indo-China?"

"Japan is increasing in her population at the rate of about half a million a year," replied the Premier, "and it is indeed a problem that we should well consider; but it is not likely that we shall be pressed for the lack of land to live in during ten or fifteen years to come. For there is still much room in Chosen and also in Hokkaido which can be used for our colonisation. Manchuria, though it is not part of Japan's territory, can relieve much of our surplus population. The

Japanese people do not take kindly to the idea of emigration, because they have long been used to the mild climate at home, and dislike both the torrid and arctic regions. Neither freezing Siberia nor the scorching south is very tempting to

the Japanese. As to any questions depending on the disposal of Alsace-Lorraine, they must await the decision of military power."

Here Count Terauchi brought the interview to an end, remarking that he was overdue at the Diet.

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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 4, 1918.  
Money and Bullion  
Gold Dollars: Bank's buying rate  
@ 1084d.—Tls. 92.38  
@ exch. 7.33—Mex. \$126.03  
Mex. Dollar Market rate: ...72.975  
Shai Gold Bars: 978 taels Tls. 297  
Bar Silver ..... Tls. —  
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1792  
Sovereigns: Bank's buying rate:  
@ 4.64—Tls. 4.40  
@ 7.33—Mex. \$6.01  
Paking Bar .....  
Native Interest ..... 07

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 485d.  
Bank Rate of Discount ..... 5%  
Market rate of discount:—  
3 m.s. ..... %  
4 m.s. ..... %  
5 m.s. ..... %  
Exchange on Shanghai, 40 d.s.  
Ex. Paris on London ..... Fr. 27.25  
Ex. N. Y. on London ..... T.T. \$4761  
Consols ..... 2

## Exchange Opening Quotations

London ..... T.T. 4/8d  
London ..... Demand 4/8d  
India ..... T.T. 30d  
Paris ..... T.T. 62d  
Paris ..... Demand 62d  
New York ..... T.T. 108  
New York ..... Demand 108d  
Hongkong ..... T.T. 70d  
Japan ..... T.T. 48d  
Batavia ..... T.T. 211d

## Banks Buying Rates

London ..... 4 m.s. Cds. 4/8d  
London ..... 4 m.s. Dcys. 4/8d  
London ..... 6 m.s. Cds. 4/8d  
London ..... 6 m.s. Dcys. 4/8d  
Paris ..... 4 m.s. 645  
New York ..... 4 m.s. 111d

## CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JUNE

HK. Tl. 303 @ 4/6d ..... 21  
1 @ 621 France 6.92  
0.83 @ 1081 Gold \$1  
1 @ 481 Yen 2.30  
1 @ 15 Rupees 2.82  
1 @ — Roubles —  
1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

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Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. Chartered	2600 B. 271
Russo-Asiatic	256
Marine Insurances	
Canton	320 B.
North China	Tls. 125 B.
Union of Canton	670 B.
Yangtze	190 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 21 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	125 B.
Hongkong Fire	110 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 108
Indo-China Def.	1208 B.
"Shell"	Tls. 23
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 40
Shanghai Tug (f)	
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10
Oriental Cons.	24d. ed.
Philippine	100 B.
Raub	2%
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	120 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 109 1/2 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 17 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 73 B.
Hongkong Wharf	81 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 70 B.
China Land	40.50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 69 B.
Weihaiwei Land	5
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	12 B.
China Realty (ord.)	4m. 50
China Realty (pref.)	5
Cottons Mills	
Hi-wo	Tls. 167 1/2 B.
Hi-wo Pref.	107 1/2
International	222
International (pref.)	102 1/2
Lao-kung-mow	Tls. 107 1/2 B.
Oriental	49 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 49 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 139
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 15 S.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	882 B.
Green Island	86 1/2 B.
Langkats	Tls. 15 1/2 S.
Major Bros.	5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 70 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$14 B.
Llewellyn	349
Lane, Crawford	Tls. 74 B.
Moutrie	345
Watson	510 B.
Weeks	14 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8 1/2
Amber	0.25 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7 1/2 S.
Anglo-Dutch	3.90
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 23 S.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.60 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3
Bute	Tls. 1
Chemor United	Tls. 1.02 1/2
Chempedak	Tls. 9
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 8
Dominion	Tls. 6.10
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 16 1/2
Java Consolidated	Tls. 54
Kamunting	Tls. 0.50
Kapala	Tls. 27
Karang	Tls. 11
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 5
Kroewook Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 12
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 5
Permati	Tls. 24
Ropah	Tls. 0.92 1/2
Samagasaki	Tls. 0.80
Seemkee	Tls. 6
Seembawu	Tls. 1.05
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.70
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Malay-pref	Tls. 14.78
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.30
Sungai Duri	Tls. 1.55
Sua Mangkal	Tls. 3.34
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.75
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.75
Taiping	Tls. 1.05
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.90
Tebong	Tls. 18 1/2
Ulobri	Tls. 24
Zhangke	Tls. 4 1/2
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 140 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 7 S.
Culty Elec. and Asb.	53
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 67
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21 1/2
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 32
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## The Culty Dairy Company, Ltd.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Culty Dairy Co., Ltd. held yesterday, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend of 7 percent, equal to Tls. 0.70 per share on the issued capital of the Company.

BANK OF ENGLAND  
Reuter's Service

London, May 30.—According to the latest return, the Bank of England rate of discount is 5%; the proportion of reserve to liabilities, 18%.

## Telephone Co. Pays Dividend And Bonus

The nineteenth annual general shareholders' meeting of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company was held at their offices, No. 24-A, Kiangs Road, yesterday afternoon. Dr. N. Macleod presided, and he was assisted by the board of the directors comprising Messrs. Cecil Holliday, E. C. Pearce, A. Hide, C. M. Bain, the secretary and general manager, Mr. Gustav L. Oberg, Mr. C. W. Porter and other shareholders, representing altogether 2,815 shares.

After the notice convening the meeting had been read by the secretary, the chairman said:

"Gentlemen, when we met here a year ago we had to report that owing to the war it had not been possible to obtain certain supplies for the Central Office switchboard extension, tenders for which had been accepted in June, 1915. These supplies have not yet been delivered. The pressure threatened in consequence at the Central exchange has, however, been relieved by the opening of the North exchange at the end of last year. Transferred thereto of 1,465 subscribers' lines was then completed without a hitch, reflecting credit on the American manufacturers as well as on our own staff which did the assembling and erecting of the entire equipment under the direction of our engineer-in-chief. The North exchange has now been at work for several months and you will be pleased to bear that it has worked satisfactorily from the start.

"Another good piece of work has to be reported in the renewal of the plates of the Central exchange accumulators after 9 years' life. Japanese plates have been used for the renewal and are working satisfactorily.

"Mr. Cole reports that the capacity of the West exchange will be exhausted in 18 months. We are now taking steps to add another storey to that building—a step contemplated originally in its plans.

"I have here a lot of very interesting figures furnished in Mr. Cole's report for 1917, but time will not admit of reference to more than a few of them—the largest record of a day's messages passing over the company's lines during the year was \$2,116, just under 30 million per annum. Out of these about 12% were ineffective owing to "no reply," "lines engaged," etc. The net increase of telephones referred to in the annual report is some 200 less than in the preceding one, the cause indicated in the report reference—the taking down of enemy lines. The number of messages per subscriber per day was 12.3 as against 12.7 the year before. The number of messages effected in the busiest hour per day was 8,554, being 21% more than the year 1916. The percentage of trouble dealt with on telephones per day was 0.59.

"If you will turn to the Working Account you will see that our expenditure has risen on comparing it with its predecessor, the total increase being Tls. 28,573.48. The pay to foreigners increased under agreements and growth of staff by 1,160. The pay to Chinese operators by 5,584 office staff by 1,016 and outdoor staff by 885. Repairs and maintenance have increased by 4,060 of which the accumulator renewal accounts for 2,665 and the North exchange occurs as a new item at 910. Under advertising and subscribers' lists there is the largest increase of 5,205 which includes the list for two years. Our rent account increase is 1,160 for assistant engineer's quarters and North Exchange rent, which exchange also cost us additional insurance amounting to 208. You will see that income from subscriptions less discounts to shareholders are above those of the year before to the amount of Tls. 39,714.2.

"During the past year the directors have had to deal with a matter which may affect this source of revenue, viz. a proposal by the Chinese Government to take over from the Company certain of its subscribers' lines outside settlement limits, and to connect our system with a contemplated Government one in this neighborhood likely to include long distance telephone connections in course of time.

"This project was first broached 10 years ago and has been revived at intervals since that time. Development of the scheme has certainly been somewhat slow notwithstanding the Telephone Company's repeated expressed willingness and terms on which co-operation should be based.

"Another question likely to materially reduce revenue you will have seen referred to recently in the Municipal Gazette—the Municipal Council's proposal that the 2 1/2 mile radius charge should apply to a wider area. The directors reply to this proposal suggested that owing to the war and the conditions prevailing and also the appreciable loss of revenue the company would sustain if the proposal change was agreed to now, the matter should be left over until a more normal condition of affairs is attained, when it will have the Company's sympathetic consideration. The Municipal Council has agreed that the should be done.

"The profit and loss account calls for little notice on my part. An increase of 2,000 taels occurs to our credit under rent account, whilst under interest there is a decrease of 3,785.27 taels due to sale of investments during the preceding year.

"The balance sheet speaks for itself in sufficient detail. I shall, therefore, only call your attention to the total

Stock Exchange  
Transactions

Shanghai, June 4, 1918.  
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official  
Langkaw Tls. 15.00  
Shanghai Waterworks Tls. 135.00  
Unofficial  
Kroewooks Tls. 13.00

Sharebrokers' Association  
Transactions

Shanghai, June 4, 1918.  
BUSINESS DONE

Amherst @ Tls. 0.25 cash

Shanghai Lands @ Tls. 69.50 cash

## Amusements

## VERDUN GARDEN

474 Avenue Joffre 474

Concert every afternoon at 5 o'clock by foreign orchestra.

Open Air Cinema

from 9 to 12 nightly

TONIGHT TONIGHT

The Motor Buccaneers

2 parts comedy featuring

FRANCIS BUSHMAN

in

"HER HUSBAND"

2 parts screaming Comedy

"IMPROVISED HAIRDRESSERS"

1 comic :-

Resolutions Nos. 3 and 4 provided for a dividend of 4 taels per share plus a bonus of one and a half taels per share to shareholders, also, that the sum of Tls. 2,400 be allotted for directors fees, Tls. 50,000 to reserve account, Tls. 20,484.35 to the fund for the redemption of debentures, and to pay a bonus of 10 percent, carrying forward to the next year's account a balance of Tls. 20,128.05, was proposed by Dr. Macleod and seconded by Mr. E. C. Pearce.

Resolution No. 2, which stipulated for a dividend of 4 taels per share plus a bonus of one and a half taels per share to shareholders, also, that the sum of Tls. 2,400 be allotted for directors fees, Tls. 50,000 to reserve account, Tls. 20,484.35 to the fund for the redemption of debentures, and to pay a bonus of 10 percent, carrying forward to the next year's account a balance of Tls. 20,128.05, was proposed by Dr. Macleod and seconded by Mr. E. C. Pearce.

# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1858.

Capital ..... \$1,200,000

Reserve Fund ..... 2,000,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

Head Office: 28 Bishopsgate, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Duncan Carmichael.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevile Gosschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Iloilo Iuket

Bangkok Ipoh Itaung

Batavia Karschi Saigon

Bombay Kiang Seremban

Calcutta Koti Singapore

Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cobu Madras Sourabaya

Colombo Malacca Tampi

Dalhia Manila (F. M. S.)

Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower

Haiphong New York Burma)

Hankow Peking Tienin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... \$15,000,000

Sterling \$1,500,000 G 2a \$15,000,000

Gold ..... 15,000,000

Silver ..... 15,000,000

Gold ..... 15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holycross, Chairman

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. Deputy Chairman

F. C. Butcher, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.

C. S. Gubay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale

R. V. D. Part, Esq.

W. L. Patten, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peiping

Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon

Calcutta London S. Francisco

Colombo Malacca Singapore

Foochow Manila Sourabaya

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin New York Tsingtao

Dolce Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Age v: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 55,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 26,500,000

Kr. Tia.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 2,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,750,000

Head office: Pekin.

Paris office: 8, Rue Boudreau.

London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Lyons: Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Successors et Agencies:

Jakkok Hanoi Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mengze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Dondichery Peking Toulou

Haiphong Papeete Toulou

Hankow Pnom-Penh Toulou

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-Up Capital ..... Frs. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 3 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JAUD, Manager.

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisenne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Tails and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. DIRMETTE, Manager for China.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..... \$60,000,000.00

Undivided Profits ..... \$1,125,000.00

U.S. \$7,348,000.00

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking Taiyuan Shanghai

Tientsin Kaifeng Lanchow

Changchow Wuhu Changsha

Daiyin Hangchow Nanchang

Moukden Ningpo Kliukung

Newchow Nanking Foochow

Maron Chinkiang Anoy

Kirin Hsuehchow Canton

Taiwan Soochow Hongkong

Chesoo Wusih Swatow

Tsingtao Tangchow Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

8 HANOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tails Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG, Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000.00

Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,348,000.00

U.S. \$7,348,000.00

Head Office: 55 Wall Street, New York

National City Bank Building.

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia Kobe San Francisco

Bombay Madras Penang

Calcutta Manila Caballeros

Canton Medellin Kota Baru (Mauritius)

Delhi Galle (Kelandan) Rangoon

Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Singapore

Tientsin Tien-tsun

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## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 5	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	Alexander
June 10	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Arakawa Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
June 11	—	Seattle, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
June 12	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. Alexander	
June 16	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 22	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
June 24	—	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.	
June 25	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. Alexander	
June 26	—	Seattle, etc.	Kaimono Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 19	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. Alexander	
July 20	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R. Co.	
July 26	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. P.M. S.S. Co.	
July 27	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
July 31	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P. R.	

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 6	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 7	—	Nasaki, Kobe & T'hamo	Wakanoura Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 8	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takashima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 14	—	Nasaki, Kobe & T'hamo	Tategami Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 14	—	Moji, Kobe & T'hamo	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 15	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 18	—	Nasaki, Kobe & T'hamo	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June 6	—	Port Said	Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M.	
June	—	Marseilles	Saigon Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
—	London, etc.	Hirano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.		
—	London, etc.	Yokohama Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.		

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 5	D.L.	Stow, H'kong C'ton	Wingang Maru	Br. J.M. & Co.	
June 5	4.30	Ningpo	Hain Peking Maru	Br. B. & S.	
June 5	4.00	Ningpo	Wingasho Maru	Ch. N.S.N. Co.	
June 6	—	Hongkong	Kishima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 6	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangnan Maru	Ch. C.M.S.S. Co.	
June 7	5.00	H'kong, C'ton	Sunning Maru	Br. B. & S.	
June 9	7.00*	Swatow	Hoitho Maru	Br. B. & S.	
June 11	—	Hongkong	Yingchow Maru	Br. B. & S.	
June 11 noon	—	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang Maru	Br. B. & S.	
June 13	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sulyang Maru	Br. B. & S.	
June 14	—	Amoy, H'kow, K'ung	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
June 16	—	Hongkong	Canada Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 5	—	Chefoo & Newchwang	Toonan Maru	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 5	—	Tientsin (direct)	Feiching Maru	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 6 10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'ien	Tungchow Maru	Br. B. & S.		
June 6	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsiniah Maru	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 8 10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'ien	Shengking Maru	Br. B. & S.		
June 11	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'ien	Shuhtien Maru	Br. B. & S.	
June 12	—	T'ien, Dairen, T'tau	Keeulung Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	

\*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

## Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 4	—	Ningpo	Kiangsien Maru	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 4	—	Hongkong	Quinnebeng Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 4	—	Hongkong	Wakanoura Maru	Chi. C.M.S.S. Co.

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.	
June 5	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo Maru	Br. J.M. & Co.	
June 6	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung Maru	Br. B. & S.	
June 7	—	Changon Maru	Br. H.O. S.S. Co.	
June 7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Fengtien Maru	Br. B. & S.	
June 7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
June 8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Sunkiang Maru	Br. B. & S.	
June 11 M.N. Hankow, etc.	—	Chungking Maru	Br. B. & S.	
June 12 M.N. Hankow, etc.	—	Ngankin Maru	Br. B. & S.	

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, June 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 250.
HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Fraser, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, June 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 401.
HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Fraser, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, June 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 401.
HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Fraser, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, June 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 401.
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## SHIPPING

## N. Y. K.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to alteration)

## EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports,  
(For Liverpool)

Tons

HIRANO MARU ..... 16,000

YOKOHAMA MARU ..... 12,500

## AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

FUSHIMI MARU ..... 21,000 Capt. N. Teranaka, June 16

KASHIMA MARU ..... 19,000 Capt. I. Tazawa, June 20

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe)

TAKESHIMA MARU ..... 5,500 Capt. D. Awoshima, June 7

WAKANOURA MARU ..... 5,000 Capt. D. Awoshima, June 7

YAMASHEIRO MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, June 14

CHIKUGO MARU ..... 8,000 Capt. K. Soida, June 18

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKESHIMA MARU ..... 4,500 Capt. A. Nakamata, June 8

OMI MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, June 15

CHIKUZEN MARU ..... 5,500 Capt. N. Nojiri, June 19

FOR JAPAN

MOSHIMA MARU ..... 16,000 Capt. S. Murasami, June 26

KOBE TO SEATTLE

AMATA MARU ..... Capt. K. Inatsu, July 12

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU ..... 19,000 July 3

KASHIMA MARU ..... 19,000 June 6

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU ..... 21,000 July 23

FUSHIMI MARU ..... 21,000 Aug. 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU ..... 14,000 June 19

NEKKO MARU ..... 10,000 July 17

AKI MARU ..... 13,500 Aug. 21

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korea ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IZUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusein Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusein, Shanghai.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in the Overland Route between the Far East and Europe.

Operating all Lines in South Manchuria and Chosen east of Mukden

Travellers and Tourists journeying between Tokyo and Peking should travel via the South Manchuria Railway, which runs from Fusan to Mukden and passes through magnificent scenery and furnishes the last link in the new at highway round the world. Only a short sea passage (about 10 hours), between Shimonoseki and Fusan. The ordinary daily trains between Fusan and Mukden have sleeping and dining accommodation.

This line connects at Mukden (the ancient capital of China) with the Peking-Mukden Line and the main line of the South Manchuria Railway, which connects the Trans-Siberian Route with the seaboard at Dairen, where there are several regular steamer services.

Owing to the suspension of the Express Train Service between Europe and the Orient, with no immediate prospect of its resumption, all the Express Trains have been discontinued until further notice.

Particulars and guide books free from the International Sleeping Car Co.'s Offices, Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son's Offices, the Japan Tourist Bureau Offices, or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Head Office: Dairen.

Branch Offices: Tokio, Seoul, Harbin, Kirin, Peking and Shanghai.

Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

## Large Display Advertisements

Intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press  
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

## News Briefs

The extraordinary general meeting of the International Cotton Manufacturing Co. to confirm the resolutions previously passed in reference to the disposal of the firm to a Japanese concern, will be held this afternoon.

The body of Mr. Hsu Ting-chao, late of the Hangchow Railway, drowned during the Poochi-Hainfeng collision, has been recovered by fishermen on the shores of an island known as Wangshe, about 130 li South-east of Woosung. It was found to be in the process of decomposition. Several playing cards bearing his name, five keys and a clear case were found in his pocket. The family of Mr. Hsu has been notified of the discovery.

The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the China and Japan War Savings Association announced that of the 8,000 tickets sold in the May sweepstakes, no less than 1,200 tickets were disposed of by the officials and members of the Powhatan Club. The Powhatan Club in addition has for the past four months past conducted a monthly sweepstakes, the prizes of which are invested in the War Savings Association.

Mr. George Korpit, of the Manchurian-American Trading Co., who leaves shortly for the United States on a business trip, was the guest of a number of Chinese businessmen in the Astor House last night. A Krisel represented the accused.

Three Chinese, convicted early in April and given one year's penal servitude on a charge of attempting to snatch \$5 from a Chinese constable, were released yesterday upon the application of Mr. J. Em. Leterre in the Mixed Court before American Assessor Spiker and Magistrate Yu. It was brought out in evidence that the men were erroneously charged after two months' investigation.

The marriage of Mr. G. T. Finch of the Shanghai Nanking Railway and Mrs. C. B. Kaye took place yesterday in the British Consulate before Sir Everard Fraser. The religious rites took place in the Holy Trinity Cathedral where the Rev. A. J. Walker officiated. Mr. A. C. Clear of the S. N. R. gave the bride away and Mr. W. M. Stewart acted as best man. A reception was later held at 24 Gordon Road.

Mr. Demetrio Trinidad, vice-president of the Filpino Club and a member of the Public Band, passed away at his residence, Ha'ning-ho, Sunday. The deceased had been in the Municipal service for 25 years as first trumpeter. The funeral took place Monday at the Bubbling Well Cemetery.

News has reached Shanghai that Mr. H. B. Ollerdiessen, the popular American sportman who left here last year to join the forces, has joined the 63rd United States Regiment in San Francisco.

An interim dividend of 7 percent or Tls. 0.70 per share on the issued

capital of the company was declared by the directors of the Culley Dairy at a meeting Monday.

The annual general meeting of the Swimming Bath Club will be held at the Shanghai Club today at 12.15 o'clock.

Fifty-eight special constables started their training at the Gordon Road training depot Monday night.

For consuming electricity by tampering with his meter, the manager of Santal Lodging House, Zee Ning-chow, 139 Kiukiang Road, was fined \$300 yesterday in the Mixed Court by American Assessor Tenney and Magistrate Kwan. Mr. K. Newman prosecuted for the police and Mr. A. Krisel represented the accused.

Mr. George Korpit, of the Manchurian-American Trading Co., who leaves shortly for the United States on a business trip, was the guest of a number of Chinese businessmen in the Astor House last night. A Krisel represented the accused.

The statement in Sunday's CHINA PRESS that Mr. A. Marques da Silva attended the Red Cross entertainment at the Great World as the representative of the Portuguese Consulate was incorrect. Mr. da Silva was present but in his private capacity only.

No further word regarding Mr. Frank N. Meyer, U. S. Department of Agriculture explorer, who disappeared from on board the Feng Yang Maru last Saturday up the river, was received here yesterday. Mr. Meyer's effects were taken over by the United States Consular authorities during the day and the Consulate requested the Customs officials to have a search for the missing man's body instituted by their people at Wuhu.

The twelve Japanese Parliamentarians now in Shanghai on a tour of inspection, together with many other prominent Japanese, were entertained by 27 members of the defunct Parliament at the Yih Ping Shan Hotel yesterday noon. Mr. C. T. Wang, former Vice-Chairman of the Senate, acted as toastmaster. In the evening the Japanese lawmakers were guests at dinner given by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Concert At The Apollo

Mr. Harry Ore, Russian pianist, and Mr. J. Karp, Russian baritone, will give a grand concert at the Apollo Theater this evening. A well arranged program will be given including numbers by Tschalkowsky, Chopin, Borodin and Gounod. Mr. Karp is a graduate of the Moscow conservatory.

Your patronage is solicited

## Failure Of A Great Idea

(From The Indianapolis News)

The poets and others, mainly others, have sung of the virtues and blessings of sleep. No class of men guards sleep as carefully as the doctors.

Some one, with all the wise theories of advertising, decided to mail his little call for business to the medical men of Indianapolis. He spent a large sum getting up some real snappy stuff. He figured out all the psychology and personal appeal, with all of the big "I" stuff he could.

and then some. He laid plans to reap a harvest. He did—not.

His good money went to the printer. More went to Uncle Sam for stamps. This wise ad writer put a special delivery stamp on each of his letters.

Result: The doctors of Indianapolis were awakened about 1 a.m. to sign for a bunch of printed matter. Every doctor seen says he tore up the booklet and with cursing stamped the unread pieces in the waste paper basket or elsewhere.

With groans and harsh words the medical men went back to bed. It was a great idea.

## This Is To Notify The Public

that we have removed to 20 Nanking Road  
(First Floor)

where we are showing a fine line of Handmade Laces, Embroideries, etc., and which we are offering at very low prices to both wholesale and retail trade.

## THE LACE BAZAAR COMPANY

1826

## A EUROPEAN CUTTER

is now employed by

## Henry the Tailor

M. COOPER, formerly with J. Samuelson and Sons, London, is now supervising all our cutting. We offer you his expert services.

Your patronage is solicited

## WESTINGHOUSE

1918

## Fan Motors



10" Stationary Tls. 22.00

10" Oscillating " 27.00

12" Stationary " 24.00

12" Oscillating " 30.00

16" Stationary Tls. 28.00

16" Oscillating " 33.00

32" Ceiling " 32.00

56" Ceiling " 45.00

## LARGE STOCK JUST RECEIVED

200-220 Alternating Current

ALL

## TYPES AND SIZES

Liberal discounts to dealers

## Gaston, Williams &amp; Wigmore Electrical Engineering

CORPORATION

Union Building



The Bund

Head Office: Dairen.

Branch Offices: Tokio, Seoul, Harbin, Kirin, Peking and Shanghai.

Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Large Display Advertisements

Intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press  
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

## COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, May 26.—Today's cotton prices were:—  
Good middling Americans ... 21.85d.  
July 20 ..... 20.52d.  
August ..... 19.70d.

## LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, May 26.—Today's rubber prices were:  
Plantation First Latex Crepe.  
Spot: 2s. 2½d. paid.  
July to December: 2s. 3d. paid.  
Tendency of Market: Very dull.  
Price: 2s. 2d. paid.  
London, May 25:—  
Spot: 2s. 2½d. paid.  
July to December: 2s. 4d. buyers.  
Tendency of Market: Inactive.

## Peking Union Medical College

## Premedical School

Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine.

The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German. The work in the second and third years is of the grade required in the first two years of the best American Universities. Student who completes the work of the Premedical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical School without examination.

Medium of Instruction: All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

Entrance Requirements: Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Examinations: Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 23, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

Calendar: The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919 and closes June 26, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September, 1918.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean of the Premedical School, Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China.

17597

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2518. (Amended).

# Business and Official Notices

## Special Notice To Mariners

No. 659.

China Sea.

Yangtze River—Chinkiang District.

Cooper Bank—Small Island.

Surveying Beacon Moved.

NOTICE is hereby given that the surveying beacon on Small Island (Changsha), Cooper Bank, Yangtze River, has been moved 0.4 cable, N. 19° 40' W., from its former position.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,

W. Ferd. Tyler,

Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS, Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, 4th June, 1918.

## Shanghai General Hospital

North Soochow Road.

The Governors give notice that the following increased rates will be charged to first and second class Patients on and after Saturday, 15th June, 1918.

First class ... Taels 8 per day.

Second class ... 4 per day.

The rate for Third class patients will remain as before at Two Dollars per day.

The above rates include ordinary medicines, also Medical attendance for Second and Third class Patients.

First class Patients will be required to provide the cost of their Medical attendant in addition to the above rate.

These increases in the Hospital rates have been rendered necessary by the greatly enhanced cost of food, drugs, coal, gas and electricity.

By order of the Board of Governors,

A. H. MANCELL,

Secretary and Treasurer.

18260

## S.S. "Melville Dollar"

The S.S. "Melville Dollar" is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai-Hongkew-Putting East Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risk of fire at the wharf will be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the Wharf on Saturday, June 8th, at 10 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY.

18270

## Day Light Saving

The Office hours of the China Realty Co., Ltd. will be from 8 to 12 and 2 to 4. From June 1st.

18263

## THE CATHAY LACE CO.

18 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock

of

## FILET LACES

for

## WHOLESALE

Amusement Advertising  
will be founded  
Page 10

## APOLLO THEATRE

TONIGHT, JUNE 5th, 1918

at 9.15 p.m.

### GRAND CONCERT

by

Professor Harry Ore

well known pianist-composer

and

Jacques Karp

opera singer (baritone).

Prices \$2. and \$1.—

Booking now open at Robinson Co.

18141

### TENDERS FOR MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

TSING HUA COLLEGE,  
PEKING.

TENDERS will be received by

Tsing Hua College for the (1) Heating and Ventilation (2)

Plumbing and (3) Electrical Insta-

lations of the Auditorium and

Science Building at Tsing Hua

Yuan, Peking.

Plans and specifications may be

had on the payment of an applica-

tion fee of \$20 silver, Peking cur-

rency, to the Architect's Office,

Tsing Hua College, Peking. Ten

dollars will be refunded when the

drawings and specifications are

returned to the College.

Tenders will be opened on July

10 at 3 o'clock p.m. at TSING

HUA YUAN.

17985

### NOTICE

We beg to inform the public that the silk merchants and firms who are connected with our guild are not associated with the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China, which has recently been organised by the British, French, Italian and American merchants and the Chinese Silk Cocoon Merchants' Guild in Shanghai. For fear of misunderstandings, this notice is inserted in the leading Chinese and Foreign newspapers.

THE CHINESE SILK GUILD,  
E 196 Shansi Road.

18237

### FOR SALE

A HIGH CLASS ladies millinery and outfitting store of high standing and good reputation. Reason for disposing of this business is owing to ill-health. Apply in first instance to Box 391, THE CHINA PRESS.

18281

### AMERICAN

APPLE CIDER

APPLE CIDER

APPLE CIDER

SWEET

PURE

&amp;

WHOLESMIE

For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels and Stores,

Connell Bros. Company, Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13

## BILL SMITH

says:

*It is the man who is doing the real work who leads in development of an industry, not the theorist.*

*Buchanan's "Black & White"*

*Demand Greater than the Supply*

*ASK BILL!*

*Garner, Quelch & Co.*

*Sole Agents*

*Yut Sae Chang & Co.*

*Wholesale Hardware Merchants, Building Contractors—Engineers' Supplies.*

*A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.*

*Green wire cloth and lawn mowers for the season.*

17997

### For Sale—Hanyang

20 mow of land between city wall and Hanyang Iron Work; near Fork of Han and Yangtze rivers. Suitable for factories. One large foreign residence, large foreign hospital building, four small buildings. Acceptable bargain.

Write. J. T. PROCTOR,  
9 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

Tel. Central 641.

18218

### SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)

For

Venerel and Surgical disease.

Man and Woman's disease.

Skin disease and rheumatism (studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe)

Charge moderate.

Japanese Dr. K. WATANABE,  
A.M., M.D.

21 Haining Road (fifth house from

North Szechow Road)

Tel. North 2279.

17846

We are entrenched 1,400 miles distant from Shanghai, in the Metropolis of Szechuan, the originating market of the World's finest Bristles and most highly valued skins.

EXPERTS IN SKINS AND BRISTLES.

TERMS—Cash in advance.

You pay for samples and telegrams.

We quote cif Shanghai prices.

WIDLER & CO.

Chungking, West China.

Born 1915—Still Existing.

HONMA HOSPITAL,  
No. 84 Moller Road. Tel. North 2981.

DR. T. YAMADA,  
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)

Internal Medicine.

Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,  
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases.

Confidencies, Surgery.

Skin Diseases.

Venerel Diseases.

18281

### Restaurant

Regular Dinner from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. High class meals and short orders served at all hours.

The Astor Grill Rooms  
12-14 Broadway

## W. Z. ZEE & SONS

ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895

A129 BROADWAY & G17 THINDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI

Stocks of

Metals, Hardware and Sundries.

Contractors to

GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

18228



### CHEQUE WRITERS

Perforating - Printing

Embossing

The Office Appliance Co.

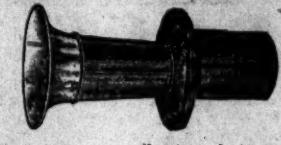
4 Canton Road

Shanghai

18240

## Stewart Motor-Driven

### WARNING SIGNAL



Not an "electric horn" with only a common vibrator, but a WARNING SIGNAL with a REAL MOTOR and a big push button that can be operated by the slightest touch of the hand, arm, elbow or finger.

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

18264 J.6

TO LET, Western district, flat of

2 large rooms, small room, bathroom, kitchen. Apply to Box 380, THE CHINA PRESS.

18264 J.6

TO LET, summer months, charming well-furnished house, western, near tram, piano and services good quality. Moderate terms all inclusive, 5 rooms. Apply 23 Weihaiwei Road.

18247 J.5

CENTRAL: To let large cheerful room with board, suitable for two bachelor friends or married couple. Apply Mrs. Benn, 9 Hankow Road, top floor.

18212 J.6

APARTMENTS TO LET

SELECT FURNISHED flat to let. Two minutes from Bund. Airy rooms, well appointed, exceptionally clean. Self contained and private fans, elevator, suitable for couple or bachelors. Apply to Box 386, THE CHINA PRESS.

18272 J.5

TO LET: One room, furnished or unfurnished. North Szechuan Road. Apply to Box 392, THE CHINA PRESS.